BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Lace and Silk Damask Curtains ... & Baker Sewing Machine ... Silver-Plated Ware, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Nov. 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 58 Lake street. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

A HOE'S PRINTING PRESS AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH. On Thursday, Dec. 11th, at 10 o'clock, AT THE CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY, No. 50 Washington street, WHERE IT CAN NOW BE SEEN. A large Cylinder Hoe Printing Press, ... inches, with Cone Pullies, Rubber Blankets, Fountain, &c. &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE. Large and Important Sale —OF— CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED Horses, Mules, Jacks, JENNIES, CATTLE, &C., &C. Will be continued To-Morrow, AT Morgan's St. Louis Stock Yard, Fifth Street, corner of Carr, St. Louis. The sale of

500 Condemned and Captured Horses.
200 Condemned and Captured Mules.
30 Jacks and Jennies.
100 Mares, with Foal and with Colts.
500 Head Cattle, consisting of Oxen, Cows with Calves, Yearlings, &c, &c.
50 Head of 3-4 Durham Cattle.
4 Thoroughbred Stallions, young, large size, and of good age.
2 Overland Stages, in good running order.

The Sale will continue from day to day until all are sold. Terms—Treasury Notes. By order of Capt. GEO. W. FORD, Ass't Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN & CO., Government Auctioneers.

NOTICE.—Five Hundred and Fifty Government Horses and One Hundred sets of Harness. AT AUCTION. There will be sold at Public Auction at Mattoon, Coles County, Ill., commencing on the ... day of November, 1862, a large lot of Contraband and Government Property, Comprising one hundred and fifty (150) Mares with foal; three hundred and fifty (350) Government Horses; fifty Contraband Horses, and one hundred (100) setts of Harness. Terms cash in Government Funds. ALONZO EATON, Lt. and Act. Ass't Quartermaster.

GORE, WILSON & CO., Auctioneers, 54 LAKE STREET. Auction trade sales exclusively of BOOTS AND SHOES. We offer to the country trade desirable sizes of Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 9½ A. M., promptly. GORE, WILSON & CO.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½. BENEFIT and last night but one of MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, Who will appear in THREE CHARACTERS, SONGS and DANCES. FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 21st, will be presented the celebrated Drama of The Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish. Narramattah ... MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL. Grand Dance ... Miss Jennie Hight. To conclude with Miss Mitchell's Comedy of THE WILD IRISH GIRL. Countess Tytonni ... Miss Maggie Mitchell. Wild Irish Girl ... Miss Maggie Mitchell. Song—Groves of Blarney ... Miss Maggie Mitchell. Dance—Irish Jig ... Miss Maggie Mitchell.

LAST LECTURE. TO MEN ONLY, ON WOMANHOOD, By Prof. O. S. FOWLER, AT METROPOLITAN HALL, Friday Evening, Nov. 21st, at 7½ P. M. Admission reduced to 15 cents. Friday at 2½ P. M., to LADIES ONLY. Saturday is POSITIVELY the Professor's last day at the Tremont House.

MARTINE'S.—The School Soirées of this Academy, Corner Clark and Monroe streets, Are held every TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

MABIE'S WINTER GARDEN. On Washington street, (op. the Court House) Performance every evening, and on Saturday afternoon. DEN STONE ... Equestrian Director. GEO. S. COLE ... Treasurer. MABIE'S MENAGERIE is composed of ten cars of rare living wild animals, including the Double Den of Performing Animals, under the control of Lanworthy, the Lion King, and those mountains of flesh the Gymnastic Elephants, introduced by their trainer, STEWART CRAVEN. The Circus Department is composed of the following Artists: JAMES MELVILLE. MADAM LOUISA MELVILLE, DEN STONE, E. WATERMAN, W. KINCADE, GEO. SLOMAN, J. HAZLETT, J. H. WHITNEY, S. H. SHAPPE, W. LESTER, and those youthful prodigies Masters SAM, FRANK and GEORGE. Admission—Dress Circle, 50 cents; children half price. Pit 25 cents—no half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. Positively no improper characters admitted.

VAAS & DEAN'S LIGHT GUARD BAND—Office, 47 Clark street. Music furnished for Parties, Balls, Festivals, Concerts, Parades, etc. This well known band has received from the East the latest new and fashionable Music, and is composed of the best musical talent of the West, and has the most popular and favorite callers. A. J. VAAS, Leader. S. T. DEAN.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash Avenue, between Adams and Jackson sts. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for scholars and friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A seven octave Rosewood Piano. Inquire of KNAUER & MARKHAM, Ewing's Block, North Clark street, Room No. 1.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms at No. 286 State street, up stairs.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A large front room with three closets, gas and water, for rent, and containing the following articles of furniture, nearly new, which will be sold at great bargains. Brussel's Carpets, Parlor Set, Bureau, What-nots, Center Table, Book Case, Curtains, Single Bedstead and Mattrass, gas fixtures, and Extension Table, Oil Cloths, &c.; also, a few Pictures, Music and Music Books. Apply ... 143 Lake street, third floor.

TO RENT—Business Rooms. One or two large, light and convenient rooms to let in the best part of South Water street. Apply soon to S. W. ADAMS & HITCHCOCK, South Water street.

TO RENT—A three-story Brick Store, with good Cellar, on South Water street, between Clark and Lasalle. Possession given first of January. Apply to JULIUS WADSWORTH, at G. C. Parks & Co's Banking Office, No. 35 Lake street.

TO RENT—A first class Dwelling House, with all modern improvements, with or without brick stable, situate in the North Division, near Chicago avenue and the Lake shore, to a good tenant. Inquire of OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., southwest corner of Clark and Lake streets, Exchange Building.

TO RENT—The subscriber's present residence, No. 223 Indiana street, ... Inquire of E. C. LARNED, corner of Dearborn and Randolph street, or to W. H. SAMPSON, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. H. PROSSER, 138 Clark street.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. To Let, a new Store situated at the depot, in the Village of Marshall, (formerly Ranchettville), being about half way between Madison and Watertown, on the Milwaukee and Western Railway. ... SAMUEL MARSHALL, WM. F. PORTER, or to WM. F. LEE, near the premises, MARSHALL & ILSLEY, Milwaukee. E. I. TINKHAM, Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

NO STEP BACKWARD.

President Lincoln yesterday assured Gov. Yates and Mr. Arnold that he had no intention of withdrawing or modifying his proclamation of freedom, but on the contrary he should issue the supplementary one on the 1st of January. He also remarked that he did not interpret the recent elections as expressing a desire on the part of the people for the withdrawal of the proclamation.

MEXICAN NEWS.

We receive, by way of Havana, advices from the City of Mexico to the 28th ult., from Orizaba to the 29th, and from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. The news is of considerable importance. No engagement has yet taken place between the French and Mexican troops, but appearances indicated that a collision could not be much longer delayed. Gen. Forey had arrived at Orizaba, and a large number of the French troops—upwards of 13,000—expeditionary corps—had been landed at Vera Cruz. The Mexicans were busily occupied in strengthening the defences of Puebla and the capital, and the road between the two cities, which was to be disputed inch by inch. There was more unity and enthusiasm displayed by the Mexicans than ever before. Several of the principal re-actionary chiefs had given in their adhesion to Juarez, and the determination appeared to be general to give the French as much trouble as possible. Military rule has been declared in the States of Puebla, Haxcala and Vera Cruz. Sickness continued to exist in the French fleet to a fearful extent. Several deaths had occurred on board the iron-clad frigate Normandie from yellow fever, and among them were three officers. Northerly winds, however, had set in, and a decrease in the number of deaths was expected. A furious gale had caused great damage to the shipping at Vera Cruz and Sacrificios, and destroyed many lives.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

Rumors of intervention which again come to us from Europe, by the *Persia*, seem no more reliable than many others of the same sort that have preceded them from the same quarter. "It is said," "it is rumored," "it is thought," "rumor has it" &c., amount to nothing in these days of positive things. When intervention is decided upon, it will herald itself, and in terms that all can hear.

THEY DIDN'T MEAN THAT.

The haste made by the secession organs of the North to claim the recent victories of the so-called Democracy as a verdict of the people in favor of compromise and peace, is promptly reproved by more than one of the journals that threw their weight in favor of the Democratic party. They say that the people only intended to reprove the do-nothing policy that the leaders of the army have pursued; and that the elections are an admonition to the governing powers that the rebellion must be trifled with no longer. Perhaps, in view of these facts, Fernando Wood and the Chicago *Times* have begun to chuckle too soon. They meant what the people didn't—treason to the sacred cause of the Union.

THE SOLDIERS OF COOK COUNTY.

The success with which the Democratic leaders operated to keep their followers from volunteering is brought to light by the election returns. Take the case of Cook county for example. At the presidential election the vote cast was as follows:

Lincoln, (Rep)	14,589
Douglas, (Dem)	9,846
Republican majority	4,743

At the late election the vote cast was:

Butler, (Rep)	11,103
Kerne, (Dem)	9,372
Republican majority	1,731

This exhibits a Republican loss of 3,000 votes, but the whole vote cast is less than in 1860, by 4,000, notwithstanding an increase of at least 2,000 voters during the two years. Cook county has sent about 9,000 volunteers to the army and navy, of whom 7,000 were voters and the remainder minors, unnaturalized and new comers in the county. In calculating the loss of voters an allowance must be made for those who return, having been discharged for wounds or sickness. The number of such for the county may be estimated at 1,500, two-thirds of whom are voters. Had none volunteered, the whole vote cast would undoubtedly have been 6,000 greater than it was, and the parties would have polled the following vote:

Republican strength of '60	14,589
Increased by new voters	1,000
Present Republican strength	15,589
Democratic strength of '60	9,846
Add new voters	1,000
Present Democratic strength	10,846

Let us next see how many voters each party has furnished to fight for the Union:

Whole Republican strength	15,589
At home this fall	11,103
Absent in the army	4,486
Whole Democratic strength	10,846
At home this fall	9,372
Absent in the army	1,474

These figures demonstrate that the Republicans have furnished *three-fourths of the volunteers from Chicago and Cook county.* It shows, also, the influence of the *Times* and kindred secessionists, in discouraging enlistments among Democrats, and in keeping them at home to open a fire in the rear on the government while the Republicans are absent in the field fighting the rebels. Of the 2,000 volunteers from this county in the army who are not voters, 1,500 are Republicans and 500 Democrats. Add to these the soldiers who are voters, and the result is:

Republican soldiers from Cook Co	5,986
Democratic soldiers " " "	1,974
Excess of Republicans	4,012

This tells the tale as to which party is doing most to put down the rebellion and save the Union.

The news which we publish this morning from Burnside's army, shows that it is fairly headed for Richmond, and is marching pretty rapidly, in immense force, for the rebel capital. The word is "on to Richmond." This is the third time the army of the Potomac has made the attempt. This time we win, "third hand high, and three times and out," is the rule of the game.

If Gen. McClellan had been retained in command, he would be settling down into winter quarters, and fooling the country with reports that it was impossible to advance until he got more shirts, vests and handkerchiefs for his army. He did not want to fight—never wanted to whip the rebels severely—that was the reason he was never ready to march or follow up advantages. Major Key described what ailed him. It was not his game to hurt his Southern brethren badly, as in doing that he might shatter the pet scheme for a compromise with the rebels, which will "save slavery" and restore the oligarchy to power.

St. Vincent.

The Chicago *Times* publishes an account of an insurrection in the island of St. Vincent, under the head of "*Slave* Insurrections in the West Indies—A foretaste of the intended effect of the Emancipation Proclamation." The fact is, there is not a slave in St. Vincent, nor has there been for thirty years. The fact that there was an insurrection of some kind among the free negroes who constitute a large majority of the population, proves nothing. Insurrections in Ireland, Italy and Hungary have all generally been regarded with disfavor in this country, and there is no reason why a different rule should be applied to St. Vincent, unless it be shown that there was not sufficient cause for an insurrection. Why does not the Chicago *Times* have something to say about the insurrection of *slaveholders* in the Southern States.

The New York *Evening Express* denies, ... the statement that Charles A. Dana, formerly of the New York *Tribune*, has been appointed assistant secretary of war. It [illegible] appointment has been made.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1862. NUMBER 120.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Landing of the Principal Portion of the French Troops.

UNITY OF THE MEXICANS.

Their Great Preparations for the Coming Struggle.

BANISHMENT OF JECKER AND HIS COMPANIONS.

Terrible Gale on the Mexican Coast.

[From the N. Y. Times, 21.]

The English steamer arrived from Vera Cruz on the 5th inst., bringing dates from that port up to the 1st inst. We have advices from the City of Mexico up to the 28th ult.

Gen. Forey arrived at Orizaba on the 25th of October.

During the last two weeks of October, the following French forces were landed at Vera Cruz:

First battalion Zouaves; 20th regiment light infantry—chasseurs; 7th do.; 51st regiment of the line, consisting of two battalions; 62d do.; two battalions 95th do.; 34th do. Besides these, there had been landed the 1st squadron horse chasseurs of Africa; the 1st do. of the 5th regiment of Huzzars; the 2d squadron of the 12th regiment chasseurs of France; the 1st battery of the 13th regiment artillery train; the 2d company of the 2d squadron of trains, and two companies of the 5th squadron of trains, making altogether a force of 13,800. The total French force now in Mexico is about 20,000 men. It is believed that 10,000 more French troops will be landed in Vera Cruz the present month.

Gen. Bazen commands the first division, which left Vera Cruz, on the 25th ult., for Jalapa, and on the 26th had only got as far as Paso de San Juan, five leagues from Vera Cruz. The first brigade of the second division, which left Vera Cruz for Orizaba, was commanded by Gen. Neigre. The second brigade of the first division was commanded by Gen. Castagny, who had under his orders the 62d regiment. The first brigade of the same division (the first) was commanded by Gen. Berthier, and consisted of two regiments of infantry, the 7th foot chasseurs, and two squadrons of the 2d regiment of chasseurs of France, commanded by Col. Marguerite. The artillery was commanded by Gen. DeLainiere, who was to leave Vera Cruz for Orizaba.

On the 20th September, the Congress of Mexico came together. President Juarez, the president of the cabinet and others, made this the occasion of stirring appeals to the patriotism of the people. They were exhorted to arouse and oppose the French invaders at any cost and with the last drop of their blood.

The vigorous action of the government appears to have had the desired effect. Preparations for war are being made on a large scale. Puebla, says the correspondent of the *Press*, is converted into a "Sebastopol." On the 6th of last month, there were 4,545 of the citizens of Mexico at work on the fortifications. A large quantity of gunpowder is stowed in the churches and public buildings.

The Mexican reactionary general, Butron, has given in his adhesion to the Juarez government, and published a manifesto. In this manifesto he doubts whether the French can take Puebla and Mexico, and in conclusion says: "War without cessation against the foreigner who invades Mexican territory."

Another reactionary or brigand chief, Mejia, is also said to have joined the patriotic Mexican army.

Gen. Comonfort, commander of the army of the North, arrived at the city of Mexico on the 20th ult. He is preparing for the campaign, and will probably have the chief command.

Gen. Ortega, commander of the army of the East, in passing through Puebla on his return to the capital, issued an order suspending the officials of the States of Puebla, Tlascala and Vera Cruz, and commanding that the military authority shall be supreme. Gen. Ortega has established his headquarters at Puebla, where he was superintending the erection of the fortifications with the greatest vigor.

A portion of Comonfort's command—some 5,000 men—had arrived and encamped in the vicinity of the capital. Rojas had also arrived from Talisco with his brigade.

According to the *Heraldo* published in the city of Mexico, the corporations throughout the republic continued to protest against the invasion of the French and any change of government.

Early in October, it appears that the Mexican government caused to be arrested, with the intent of expelling them from the country, the following foreigners:

Juan B. Jecker, Eugenie Clarin, Clemente A. Carraburu, Antonio Bonhoman, Gustave Dessache, Carlos de Barres and Adolfo Frissac.

A diplomatic correspondence had taken place between the Mexican government and the foreign ministers resident in Mexico, the latter protesting against the expulsion of the above-named individuals. Senor Fuente, secretary of State, replied to the foreign ministers that these individuals had broken their neutrality and that their presence was dangerous to the peace of the Mexican republic, and go they must. Accordingly, Jecker and companions were packed out of the country via Acapulco on the 5th October. This is one of the wisest acts the Juarez government ever performed.

In consequence of explanations that have taken place between the governments of Guatemala and Mexico, the latter will admit a plenipotentiary from the former, but has refused to receive again Senor Nery del Barrio.

The French frigate Bayonaise had withdrawn from Acapulco.

A severe norther, which had swept the Mexican Gulf coast for ten days, culminated in a terrific gale on the 25th ult. The damage to the shipping in all that region was very great, and a portion of Napoleon's forces had a taste of acquiring a foothold on Mexican soil under peculiar difficulties. In the summer the French had the deadly *vomito* to contend with, and now they have the furious and inexorable northers.

During this gale there were wrecked in the port of Vera Cruz, with considerable loss of life, the French transport steamer Chaptal, Spanish brigantine Augusta, American pilot boat Mary Emma, Mexican pilot boats Empresario and Concepcion, American bark Flash, and the Echo. At Sacrificios there were wrecked the English ship-of-war Conqueror, the French bark Nautil, and three other barks whose names are not mentioned.

The French frigate Charles, lying in the harbor of Vera Cruz, was saved by cutting away her masts, as was also the American bark Justice Story. This vessel arrived from New Orleans on the 23d ult., with eighty passengers, who, it is said, preferred to cast their lot in Mexico to remaining in their own ruined city of New Orleans.

The Draft in Milwaukee.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Nov. 20.]

The draft was commenced by Commissioner Whaling, at the court house, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and completed at 6 o'clock in the evening. There were two companies of soldiers stationed in the court house square, but we are happy to say, there were no indications of their services being required, as everything passed off quietly without any disturbances or undue excitement.

Within the court house everything had been arranged so that the draft could be completed as speedily as possible. Twelve boxes were arranged upon a table, containing a list of the names of those liable to draft in the different towns and wards which were not exempt. The names of these towns and wards were labeled on the boxes. The boxes were emptied separately into a large black-walnut box about eighteen inches long and eight inches square. This box had a handle on each end so that it could be conveniently turned around, and thus mix up the names thoroughly. A young lad named Daniel McCarty was blindfolded, and drew the names from this box. There was another set of boxes (twelve in number) which had holes in the top, covered by a piece of tin, fastened on one end by a screw, and so arranged as to be moved over the hole. Into these boxes the ballots on which were the names of the drafted men were dropped, after they had been drawn by the boy and read off by the Commissioner, and copied. Each ballot as it was drawn, was handed to Mr. Whaling, then passed to Hilmantel who read names very slowly, and spelled them out. Two clerks, Haven Powers and Mr. Reiter, recorded the names as they were read. Mr. Milman handled the big box and shook up the ballots well before each draw. As the drafting for each town was commenced, the committees from the respective towns and wards were invited in to see that everything was done fairly.

As soon as each town or ward was completed, it was taken to the front of the Court House and read to the immense throng congregated on the square. The reading of the lists was listened to with the best of feeling, and at the conclusion of each reading cheers were given.

The town of Milwaukee was drawn first and the name of the first drafted man in the county is Henry Popp. As in other places, there were some peculiarities in the "luck" of different families. In the town of Milwaukee there were three pairs of brothers. John and Ludwig Bohl; Fred and August Iseke; and Wm. and Francis Praefke.

In the town of Franklin, three brothers were drawn, all living in one house, Nicolaus, George and Dennis Swift.

In the town of Greenfield, Spencer Cass was drawn. He already has a brother in the war, and has been extremely anxious to go himself, but being under age, his father has steadily refused to give his consent. He can go now, and undoubtedly thinks he has drawn a prize.

In the town of Wauwatosa, fifteen men formed a club and subscribed $150 each, making in all a fund of $2,250. This fund was to be given to those of their number who might be drafted. But one of their number, Orthinile J. Smith, was drafted, and the fund belongs to him.

Taking it altogether, the draft passed off creditably to our city and county. Too much cannot be said in praise of Commissioner Whaling. The admirable way in which everything was arranged, and the expeditious and fair manner in which the draft was done, was acknowledged by the numerous throng congregated there, who, when the draft was completed, gave three hearty cheers for Commissioner Whaling.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Successful Expedition by a Portion of the Irish Brigade through Greenland Gap.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1862.

The following is the official report of the expedition made some time since through Greenland Gap:

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE, NEW CREEK, Va., Nov. 15, 1862.

To Capt. Melvin, Assistant Adjutant General:

CAPTAIN: One hour after the reception, and in pursuance of orders from brigade headquarters, I left this camp at 5:30 o'clock p. m., in command of company A, Lieut. Hart, company C, Capt. Young, company D, Capt. Wert, Ringgold's Pennsylvania cavalry, numbering 150 men, and one section of Rourke's battery, commanded by Capt. John Rourke.

I arrived with my command at Greenland Gap (21 miles) at 11 o'clock p. m., where I was informed that the enemy—Stuart's cavalry—400 strong, with about 200 head of cattle, crossed the mountain near Greenland, at 2 o'clock that afternoon.

We then immediately advanced in pursuit, through the Gap, along the Ridgeville road, determined, if possible, to intercept them before they reached the crossing of the road, five miles from Petersburg.

When we arrived within three miles of the crossing, I halted the detachment and sent forward Lieut. Hart and ten of his men to ascertain whether the enemy had passed the crossing, and he ascertained from a trustworthy source that the enemy, consisting of from 300 to 500 of Stuart's cavalry, Lee's brigade, were encamped within two miles, back of the other road.

At daylight we advanced upon the enemy, and when within 700 yards, I ordered Capt. Rourke to the front with his guns, when a few well-directed shell and shot, fired by Capt. Rourke in person, threw the enemy into confusion, and caused them to fly into the woods.

I then ordered the cavalry to charge, which order was promptly and gallantly executed, particularly by company A, Lieut. Hart. After sixteen of the enemy were captured, being unable to find any more of the enemy, I ordered the cattle to be collected and driven with the greatest possible dispatch toward our camp, especially as I was apprehensive of an attack by Imboden, who was reported with a force of 700 men at Petersburg, only five miles distant.

I am glad to inform you our loss was none, while that of the enemy is known to have been at least three killed. Sixteen men were taken prisoners, nineteen horses captured, and 160 head of cattle.

I have been informed by one of the prisoners that the enemy's force consisted of two picked men from each company of Lee's brigade, Stuart's cavalry.

The success of the expedition is owing to the rapidity of our movements, having advanced some thirty-five miles during the night, and to the cheerful and active co-operation of the officers and men composing the detachment.

Lieut. John A. Ayers of my regiment, Acting Adjutant of the detachment, rendered me valuable and efficient aid.

The report is respectfully submitted.

I am, Captain, very respectfully yours,
JAMES QUIRK, Lieut. Col. Com'ding.

PROGRESS OF UNIONISM IN MEMPHIS.

Great Change for the Better.

The Memphis papers of the 17th bring us long and glowing accounts of an "immense Union demonstration" in that city on the preceding day. There was a prodigious procession of citizens—over 3,000 being in line; there was a prodigious mass meeting in the theatre, at which glowing speeches were delivered by distinguished gentlemen; there were flags and bands of music; there were two Union clubs, German Turners, and citizens on horseback; there were boys and girls costumed in white and bearing devices and emblems; there was (to quote the Memphis *Bulletin*) a "magnificent car, of immense proportions, covered with pink, and drawn by twelve gray horses, while in the centre rose a dome of blue, resting on pillars, and within the circle of the dome, stood a tall young lady of regal style of beauty, (whose name the Memphis editor does not hesitate to give,) habited in the costume of the Goddess of Liberty." In short—for we cannot add to the ornamental skill of the *Bulletin*—beauty was there, brave warriors, loyal men, flouting banners, streamers wantoning in the wind, flags displaying the emblems of our proud nationality, and martial and patriotic airs pealing from trumpets and bounding from drums, added an exultant feature to the magnificent display."

All this in Memphis—in that city from which, of all cities of the South, we heard but a few months ago, the loudest and fiercest declarations of deathless devotion to the rebellion—where the howls of defiance to the Yankees fairly split the ears of the world—where every soul had sworn to perish in that last ditch which Gen. Pillow had dug and Rev. Gen. Polk had consecrated. In the spring the Memphians were in the precise condition of mind in which the Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* describes the people of the rebel capital, and of the entire South, now to be. But they have grown wiser since then; half a year of Union rule has effected a change in the city. In all this there is an instructive lesson to the London *Times* man, as well as to those here who may yet imagine that the people of any part of the South will "fight to the last man," or will not acquiesce in destiny when the fortunes of war go against them.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

THE REPORTED DISAGREEMENTS AMONG OUR GENERALS.

There is no foundation for the insinuation that General Hooker and other commanders in service under General Burnside are at variance with him or among themselves. It is as untrue as the assertion of the same journal that Generals Halleck and Burnside are not at accord, which we contradicted last night upon the best authority.

THE CASE OF MAJOR GENERAL PORTER.

The military commission charged with the duty of investigating the case of General Fitz John Porter, will consist of Major General Hunter, presiding, and Brigadier Generals Garfield, Buford, Prentiss and Morris, with Captain Gains, late of General Sigel's staff, as Judge Advocate. The court holds its first session to-morrow. It is understood that General Porter has secured the services of the Hon. Charles Eames, of this city, as his *amicus curiae*. Mr. Eames enjoys a high reputation as authority on constitutional and military law. The specific charges are, as we are informed, not known to General Porter.

CONFISCATION OF A TRAITOR'S PROPERTY.

The property of Timothy Shugerue, in this in this city, valued at between $4,000 and $6,000 has been confiscated by the Provost Marshal. Mr. Shugerue is now in Dixie.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. Wadsworth goes North to-morrow on a short leave of absence.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Sanitary Commission is holding its tenth session here; yesterday and to-day were mainly occupied with the reading of reports concerning the Eastern armies, which showed a marked improvement in respect to the medical department, except as regards the ambulance system and transportation. Touching these two points a committee of the Commission waited upon Gens. Halleck and Meigs this evening.

THE INCREASED RATE OF RAILROAD FARE.

The Secretary of War has decided that under the tax-law, railroad companies have a right to add three per cent to their charges for transportation of passengers, under their agreement with the War Department, thus increasing the rate from 2 cents to 2 6-100 cents per mile. Quartermaster General Meigs has issued a circular embodying this decision, and directing that all accounts for the transportation of troops since Sept. 1, shall be settled accordingly.

The new *entente cordiale* said to have recently sprung up between Secretary Chase and Gen. Halleck, gives sincere satisfaction to the friends of both gentlemen.

The military commission to investigate the leading features of Gen. Buell's late campaign in Kentucky, will consist of Major-Gen. Lew. Wallace, Brig.-Gen. Schoepf, and Brig.-Gen. Tyler of Connecticut. One or two names more may possibly be added. The Commission will be required to make a full and specific report on all the incidents of the battle of Perryville, wherein the gallant McCook was so nearly sacrificed.

The Official Result in New York.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

The *Atlas and Argus* gives the following full official vote on Governor:

Whole vote	603,553
Seymour	307,063
Wadsworth	296,491
Majority for Seymour	10,572

Canal Commissioner Skinner leads his ticket.

Wisconsin 5th Congressional District.

Ezra Wheeler, the Democratic candidate for Congress, is probably elected to Congress from the fifth Wisconsin district. His majority in the district is 1,100 on the home vote. It is doubtful if the soldiers' vote will overcome Wheeler's majority.

The New York *Tribune* of Thursday says: Mr. Charles A. Dana, late of this paper, has been untruly reported, by certain Washington dispatch writers, as having been appointed Assistant Secretary of War, vice Mr. C. P. Wolcott of Ohio. The report is authoritatively contradicted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

GOV. YATES AND MR. ARNOLD HAVE AN IMPORTANT INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal Discussed.

The President Adheres to His Proclamation.

HE INTENDS TO ISSUE THE SUPPLEMENTARY ONE.

The Pickets of the two Hostile Armies are on the Opposite Banks of the Rappahannock.

100 Absent Army Officers Stricken from the Rolls as Deserters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1862.

Gov. Yates of Illinois and Hon. I. N. Arnold visited the President yesterday for the purpose of pressing upon his attention the subject of the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, so that the lakes may be open to our Mississippi and seaboard gunboats. Mr. Arnold at the same time presented the resolutions of the Chicago Board of Trade in favor of the United States government undertaking the work. These gentlemen had a lengthened interview with the President upon the subject of his calling the attention of Congress to the matter in his annual message.

Gov. Yates also called the attention of the President to the poor quality of arms furnished to some of the Illinois regiments. Twenty regiments from that State are armed with the Austrian musket, and ten regiments more are very poorly armed. The President promised to do all he possibly could to remedy the evil.

Gov. Yates and Mr. Arnold strongly urged upon the President the necessity of his standing firmly by the principle of the Emancipation proclamation. Mr. Lincoln said his mind was as fully made up upon that subject as it had ever been. He should stand by the proclamation of freedom, and issue the supplimentary manifesto on the 1st of January.

Rosecrans has sent dispatches here strongly urging for promotion to brigadier generals of volunteers, Lew. Harris of the 20th and Wm. H. Lytle of the 10th Ohio.

Assistant Secretary of War Wolcott has resumed his place in the Department. His health is improved, and he hopes to be able to perform his duties.

Fitz John Porter's case is adjourned till Tuesday; nothing done. Reverdy Johnson is to be associated with Ames as his counsel.

The American Bank Note Company are now furnishing the Government $100,000 per day of the postage currency. Secretary Chase to-day ordered the amount doubled.

One hundred and fifty paroled Indiana prisoners now at Alexandria, Va., among whom are some captured at Port Republic last summer, are included in the late exchange, and will be forthwith forwarded to Camp Morton, Indianapolis.

Lieut. Deming late of the 6th Indiana battery, who had a severe skirmish with the rebels at Snicker's Gap, and suffered considerable in men and horses, but no guns, has arrived here with his battery and nineteen men.

A large amount of contraband goods on the way to Richmond, were seized at Chuplico, Md., last evening, consisting of military trimmings, silks, medicines, &c.

A dispatch from Gen. Sigel's army, says eighty of Stuart's cavalry are reported at Warrenton by reconnoitering parties. It is reported that Stuart with 800 men and three pieces of artillery is at Warrenton Junction, and that yesterday rebel scouting parties were at Bull Run and Ball Mills.

Rebel pickets are reported at Buckland Mills and Thoroughfare Gap, though none were seen at the latter place, nor at Hopewell Gap. Scouting parties returned from Middlebury, Aldie and Gainesville, met only single cavalrymen and stragglers belonging to Porter's old division, who had been paroled by Stuart. Two hundred and fifty of White's cavalry were near Leesburg yesterday, but not seen to-day.

In the course of a general conversation yesterday touching the recent elections, Mr. Lincoln, as we learn directly from one of the gentlemen present, said in effect that the result of the elections had in no way modified his views regarding the wisdom of the emancipation of all slaves within rebel lines on the 1st of January, and that he had issued the proclamation of Sept. 22d after long and thoughtful deliberation, and that he should stand by it, seeing no reason why he should not do so. Mr. Lincoln introduced this topic himself.

Advices from our Mexican minister by the last arrival are very favorable. Congress met Oct. 20th. Representatives from all the States were present, and a law passed giving the government extraordinary powers to resist invasion, making Juarez almost a dictator for six months or the war, such as were conferred at the last session on Gen. Doblodo, who has since returned. Manifestos were issued, denouncing the French invasion and rallying the people to the defense of their country. Orders were issued to fortify every defensible town. All the reactionary chiefs except one have sent in their adhesion to Juarez, and their services are accepted. The different States are promptly sending in their contingents. Gen. Comonfort alone brought 5,000 men from one frontier State. Col. Regars brought 2,000 from the State of Jalisco. The force in Puebla, where the fortifications are completed, is deemed strong enough to hold it, but should it be lost, the capital, on which the fortifications are nearly completed, will be defended to the last extremity. Even if that is lost Mexico wont give up. The French have not moved yet although they have 30,000 men on the ground. It is expected that they wont move till the end of December, when transportation will arrive, partly from Cuba and partly from New York. This gives the Mexican government time to prepare. It is expected they will rally double the French army. Letters addressed to Jecker by Paris friends having been intercepted disclosed how much the Jecker claim had to do with the invasion, and what means were used to influence Napoleon. The general impression conveyed by letters from many sources, indicates a determination to fight till the last, with a great hope of final success.

The President has pardoned Brigadier General Edwin R. Price, son of Sterling Price. He has received a full and free pardon at the instance of Governor Gamble, for all treason and other offences.

General Meredith has gone to take a command under Burnside. H. S. Holoway, son of the Commissioner of Patents, is appointed Commissary of Subsistence on his staff.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—A dispatch to the New York *Times*, from Washington, yesterday, says:

Gov. Yates and Congressman Arnold of Illinois had an interview to-day with the President in relation to widening the Illinois and Michigan Canal, so as to admit the passage of gunboats from the Mississippi River to the lakes, asking the President to recommend the project in his forthcoming message. Gov. Yates urged upon the President the necessity of standing by the emancipation proclamation, if he hoped for a speedy suppression of the rebellion. The President replied that he was as much determined in his course as he had ever been. Gov. Yates protested to the President against the arming of Illinois troops with arms of European manufacture.

The New York *Times'* Falmouth dispatch says: Yesterday the rebel pickets made their appearance on the opposite bank of the river, and are now within easy musket range. Last night the rebel pickets had the audacity to venture upon the Orange and Alexandria railroad and burn a bridge near Catlett's Station. The same report says the rebel General Early is at Shepard's Mills with 9,000 men, and Gen. Marshall near the same place with a like number, and that a rebel force of 1,000 is near Ashby's and Snicker's Gap.

A refugee just in says a rebel force of 8,000 men was in Warrenton on Tuesday night, and last night had advanced as far as Gainesville.

A special states that 100 officers absent from their commands without leave, being the first installment the 1,000 who are marked for dismissal, were yesterday struck from the rolls of the army, and their names will be published in a general order, stating the offenses of each, which order will be sent to the governors of all the loyal States for publication in the official State journals, and with directions that none of the men so dismissed shall ever hereafter be commissioned.

The *Herald's* special from Washington says:

We have reports from the army along the lines to-night, but nothing important has transpired.

Stonewall Jackson is reported to be threatening Sigel, and Lee to be skirmishing with Burnside. Nothing decisive has been accomplished.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Information from the army of the Potomac to-day, is to the effect that the rebel cavalry approached Warrenton recently, to reconnoiter, but General Pleasanton's cavalry gave them a severe check, near that place.

Accounts from Falmouth, dated to-day, state that during yesterday afternoon the enemy's pickets were scattered along the bank of the Rappahannock, and conversed freely with our men, but no firing took place. Only one small camp of rebels was seen.

The Washington *Star* of this evening says the navy department has information of the recent capture of the steamer California from Mobile, bound for Havana, loaded with about 1,000 bales of cotton. She was captured by the Montgomery. The information was brought by the United States steamer Connecticut.

The Washington *Star* of this evening has the following:

AQUIA CREEK, Nov. 19.—The construction corps is doing its best to have the railroad repaired, but the preliminary preparations of the materials for the repairs, which should have been made, are badly neglected. The rebels being undisturbed in this quarter, after our evacuation of Fredericksburg, improved their opportunity to carry off all the telegraph wires, iron railroad chairs, &c., that they could get away, as well as to burn all the buildings as thoroughly as possible. The consequence is that much larger supplies of materials have been found requisite here for repairing the roads disabled by the rebels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Advices from the army of the Potomac say the rebels still occupy Fredericksburg in small force, to dispute the passage of the river.

Some guns were yesterday brought to bear upon two ravines upon the opposite side of the river, through which the railroad passes. The result is that no trains have attempted to run since.

The weather is disagreeable. It rained heavily yesterday afternoon, swelling the streams to an unusual hight.

The commissioner of Indian affairs to-day received a letter from the assistant secretary of the interior, dated St. Paul, which says there is no prospect of difficulties with the Chippewas, as was apprehended. The head chief says they have no complaint, have enough to eat, and are contented and happy.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The Baltimore *American* publishes a letter dated Williamsport, Nov. 20th, saying:

Yesterday Gen. Saxton sent a reconnoissance from Harper's Ferry towards Charlestown. They encountered 400 rebels above Halltown and drove them through Charlestown, shelling them at every opportunity. Several houses in Charlestown were fired by our shells, and one or two rebels were killed.

The rebels made a slight demonstration on our outposts near Falling Waters, on the Virginia side of the river.

After the rebels were driven back, our men returned towards the town for the night.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

News from the Richmond Papers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 20.—On the 19th our pickets were driven in at Suffolk, whereupon Gen. Peck sent out a force and drove all the rebels over the Blackwater River. Bridges are now being constructed over all creeks between Suffolk and Blackwater, and also across that river by our forces.

Four hundred Union prisoners are to be at City Point, Friday, 21st inst. While the truce boat Metamora remained there her officers and crew were not allowed to step on shore, neither was any communication, except official, afforded them. The rebel officers were not communicative or even social, as has generally been the case heretofore.

The following are extracts from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 18th: "One hundred and ten Abolitionists, captured a few days ago at Snicker's Ferry, arrived last evening, and were lodged in the Libby prison."

The leading editorial speaks of the utter hopelessness of recognition by foreign powers so long as the war lasts, and says this is not the doctrine which has existed among nations heretofore. France recognized the colonies long before the war ended, but thank heaven, we are not dependent upon the favors of outsiders. While we should like our justly earned rights, we owe our independence to Him who rules the nations. We will but arouse ourselves the more and fight the harder.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 17.—A gentleman from Albemarle county says there are no Yankee gunboats on the Albemarle Sound, that they have gone to James River. This is explicable by either the hypothesis that the enemy is coming upon us from Fredericksburg, or are about to be transported to the Suffolk line of advance. It indicates work, however, on one side or the other. The news from the United States tells us that the Monitor has steamed down the Potomac from Washington, perhaps to take part in the movement.

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith is officiating as Secretary of War, Gen. Randolph having certainly resigned that position.

Monday morning, as the enemy was marching on Fredericksburg, orders were given to destroy all the cotton and tobacco in the town. The order was promptly executed, and several pyramids of cotton bales were soon destroyed, and about 1,000 boxes of tobacco belonging to speculators were tumbled into the Rappahannock. In the afternoon the enemy appeared on the opposite side of the river in greater force, and with guns superior to ours. The enemy is already in Falmouth. Our loss in the engagement was one killed, three wounded, and twelve or fifteen prisoners.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 21, 1862.

Lieut. L. Wise, a nephew of Gov. Wise, was arrested by Col. Shanks in his camp near Calhoun county, some days since. He had come into camp under pretext of wishing to sell a horse. Letters from rebels conclusively proving him to be a spy, were found upon his person while in prison at Owensboro. Col. Shanks, by keeping an eye upon him, succeeded in securing a letter in cypher written to him by Gov. Wise, and addressed to the care of Selby Lee, Wheeling. He was sent to Louisville in irons, and will be treated as a spy.

The Union meeting that was to have been held last night was postponed until Tuesday evening next.

The paroled regiments are all paid, and are said to be the finest, best equipped and armed body of men that have ever left the State. The 12th regiment left this afternoon, and others will follow as fast as transportation can be furnished.

The 50th regiment, Col. Dunham, paraded the streets this afternoon, and acquitted themselves handsomely.

Lieut. Col. Slaughter of the 44th Indiana is appointed colonel of the 100th regiment.

Brig. Gen. Reynolds is awaiting orders at Lafayette. The Indiana regiments that will accompany the Mississippi River expedition are anxious that he should accompany them.

The following persons have been elected as officers of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for the ensuing year: J.S. Harvey, Indianapolis, Most Worthy Grand Master; Dennis Gregg, New Albany, Deputy Grand Master; G. A. Milness, Angola, Grand Warden; E. H. Barry, Indianapolis, Grand Secretary; L. P. Hughey, Indianapolis, Grand Treasurer; W. H. Dixon, Jeffersonville, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the U. S. Officers of the Grand Encampment: Dr. David Ferguson, Winchester, Most Worthy Grand Master; Rev. T. G. Beharrell, Most Eminent Grand High Priest; F. J. Blair, Peru, Grand Senior Warden; S. Frazier, Greenwood, Grand Junior Warden; E. H. Barry, Indianapolis, Grand Scribe; L. P. Hughey, Grand Treasurer; T. B. McCarty, Wabash, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States; Christian Laler, Madison, Grand Sentinel.

FROM CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.

Bragg Reported to be at Holly Springs.

A GUERILLA RAID ON CORINTH.

GEN. GRANT IN CAIRO YESTERDAY.

News from the Southern Papers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, November 21, 1862.

Several representatives of the press arrived last evening from LaGrange. No movement will take place there for a day or two.

Major General U. S. Grant came to the city on business, but returned to Columbus this morning.

At Corinth, on Wednesday, there was a grand fright from a sudden raid of a band of guerillas who entered the place, but ran off without doing any damage. Yesterday an expedition was to go out to disperse all bushwhackers and stragglers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Nov. 18—via CAIRO, Nov. 21, 1862.

We have very wet and cloudy weather, with much rain.

Cotton is coming in freely.

News from Holly Springs, up to Saturday last, says Gen. Bragg's army was there occupying the place. It is estimated that the entire confederate force is over 70,000. It is thought that Bragg will endeavor to induce Grant to fight a battle south of Holly Springs, where he is to be flanked by Pemberton and Price and annihilated. The Federal army is supposed to be this side of Holly Springs, near Hudsonville.

B. D. Nabers is announced to run for Congress in this district. J. M. Towney and others are expected to enter the field.

Nothing new from Helena. No steamers allowed to return from that place until movements now in progress are completed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Nov. 19, 1862.

There is nothing new from Holly Springs to-day. Cotton is coming in freely, and commands from fifty to fifty two cents.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 17th, has just come to hand.

A dispatch from Richmond, Nov. 15, says the federals have a numerous fleet in the lower James River, in the neighborhood of Brandon bar.

One hundred and twenty-six federal prisoners were taken at Snicker's Gap, and reached Richmond on the 15th.

The federals made an advance on the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad near Blackwater, last Friday. A skirmish ensued, and the federals were driven back several miles. The affair is regarded unimportant, but probably the prelude to more formidable movements.

J. O. Withnell, formerly on Gen. Wool's staff in Mexico, was assassinated in Richmond on the night of the 15th. He was an Englishman of acquirements. The perpetrators of the outrage are unknown.

The *Appeal* states that a citizen of Memphis, Sam. Tate, recently crossed both lines, bearing a proposition from the Federal commander here to Gen. Pemberton, looking to an unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi by the United States freighting and passenger boats, in consideration for which families of Southern men in Memphis would not be disturbed by the Federal authorities. The *Appeal* bitterly opposes it.

Gen. Heiman of Nashville, in command on the Tennessee River, at Fort Henry, died at Jackson, Miss., on Sunday. He was a Prussian by birth, and a skillful officer.

FROM NASHVILLE.

POSITION OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

Polk and Hardee Command the two Principal Corps.

Murfreesboro Evacuated and the Rebels going South to Tullahoma.

PARSON BROWNLOW AND HORACE MAYNARD AT NASHVILLE.

An East Tennessee Jubilee.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Nov. 21, 1862.

The Murfreesboro *Banner* of the 18th indicates an early movement of the rebels. It does not know whether to advance or to retreat, but expresses the opinion that they will give battle at or near Murfreesboro. The vicinity is said to be eligible of defensive operations. It mentions, Bragg, Buckner, Cheatham and others being present.

The army of the Mississippi has been divided into two corps, the right, under Lieut. Gen. Polk—the left under Lieut. Gen. Hardee. Breckinridge is assigned to Polk.

Bragg had ordered the different staff departments to substitute hired persons in place of orderlies. No soldier or citizen liable to military duty can be used where hired persons will answer.

An examining board, consisting of Hardee, Buckner and Donaldson was organized to examine the fitness of officers to command

Bragg had ordered the names of all good shoemakers to be reported.

A camp of paroled prisoners is established at Chattanooga.

Kirby Smith has received the command of East Tennessee. It is said Morgan captured some important dispatches a day or two since.

Brownlow and Maynard spoke to a large audience to-night. They met with a grand reception. The city is full of East Tennesseeans. Edmund Cooper returned to Shelbyville by permission of Bragg.

Cotton used for barricading the streets here is being delivered to the owners.

Murfreesboro was yesterday evacuated, the rebels going to Tallahoma.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, November 21, 1862.

It is reported quite currently that all Illinois, Iowa and other troops raised outside of Missouri are to be withdrawn, and the State turned over to the State militia to defend against guerillas and invasions from Arkansas.

The 126th Illinois regiment, from Alton, arrived this morning, and left by the steamer John J. Roe for Columbus, Ky.

Gen. Steele has gone south to take command at Helena.

It has been discovered that the splendid museum attached to McDowell's College has been sadly mutilated by soldiers acting as guards, though the windows were nailed up and doors walled up with brick and cement.

The paroled prisoners at Benton Barracks have been exchanged. There are several hundred of them, including many Illinoisans.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—Advices have been received that the enemy in the southwest, had advanced, 15,000 strong, from Boston Mountain to Cave Hill, apparently intending to give battle to our forces under Gen. Blunt. Learning that the enemy was at Cave Hill, Blunt made preparations to move upon him, but soon found, as if apprised of the fact, that the rebels had hurriedly withdrawn and again retired to the mountains.

This is all the intelligence at present received in relation to this movement.

Gen. Schofield has received a temporary leave of absence from his command, on account of sickness, and is now on his way to St. Louis.

Brig. Gen. Gorman has been instructed to report for orders to Gen. Curtis, and will shortly arrive here.

Important Discovery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Experiments in Manchester, England, are said to have demonstrated the fact that with the aid of electricity, intelligible signals can be exchanged between distant stations without the intervention of any artificial conductors whatsoever, and with equal success, whether the intervening space be wholly or partially land or water. It is believed that this discovery may render an Atlantic telegraph unnecessary.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Foster Repulses the Rebels on Roanoke River.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The following was, by some mistake, forwarded to Washington, and thence to this city, being first received here to-day:

NEWBERN, N. C., Nov. 14.—The recent expedition under Maj. Gen. Foster left Washington, N. C., on the 3d inst., about 5,000 strong, to make a reconnoissance in force towards Weldon, and with the purpose of taking Williamston and Hamilton, and destroying the strong and extensive rebel fortifications in that vicinity, and also to interrupt the reported construction of iron-clad vessels at these points, on the Roanoke River. The rebels, some 3,000 strong, made a stand at Little Creek, whence they were repulsed with slight loss.

The expedition pushed on overland to Williamston and Hamilton, which were found very strongly fortified. The intrenchments some three miles in length, were taken and destroyed. The rebel force was successfully flanked, but escaped being bagged by a hasty flight. No iron-clad vessels were discovered. Our total loss was six killed and eight wounded.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* is now under arrest for furnishing that paper with premature and exaggerated accounts of this expedition.

The enlistment of North Carolina volunteers progresses satisfactorily. Two additional companies have been raised on Cape Hatteras Banks.

An intelligent man just from Murfreesboro, N. C., says that it is currently reported that Jeff. Davis is debating the propriety of an abandonment of the confederate jurisdiction over North Carolina. A serious difference exists between him and Gov. Vance. Davis has sneeringly called North Carolina a "dead weight to the confederacy."

RAILROAD DISASTER NEAR BOSTON.

A Terrible Plunge—Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—The draw of the Charlestown bridge was open this morning, when the way passenger train went through. The train consisted of an engine, tender, a smoking car, and three passenger cars. The engine and tender were plunged into the river. The smoking car, in which were forty or fifty passengers, was thrown forward with all the passengers. The remaining cars were uncoupled in time to avoid taking the plunge. Many passengers in the smoking car escaped by jumping from the windows and swimming, while to others planks were thrown. Three dead bodies have been recovered. There is much confusion at the scene. The whole loss of life cannot yet be ascertained.

Four bodies have been recovered. It is thought these include all the killed. Several other persons are more or less injured, fortunately none of them seriously. It appears that not more than fifteen or twenty persons were in the smoking car.

Burning of Iron Works—130 Workmen Thrown out of Employment.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The Norway Iron and Wire Works, on Dorchester avenue, South Boston, were destroyed by fire last night. The building contained valuable machinery and a large amount of stock.

About 130 workmen are thrown out of employment by the fire.

The Erie Canal.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—The amount of tolls received in this city from the Erie Canal from the opening of navigation to the 18th inst exceeds $3,000,000.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The Movement Toward Richmond.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

WARRENTON JUNCTION, Nov. 17, 1862.

The army is marching through this place en route for Richmond, while the sick and wounded are being transferred by cars to Washington. The road from Warrenton lies through a region made desolate by the rude destruction and havoc of war. Many of the plantations are totally uninhabited, save by the aged and decrepid negroes who have been left behind.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRE CUT.

Some little excitement existed along the line of the railroad yesterday, caused by a sudden suspension of telegraph communication between Bull Run and Alexandria. After a lapse of three hours, the line was in working order again, through the efficiency of Major Eckerts, A. D. C. and telegraph superintendent. The wire had been cut at a point about five miles north of Bull Run Creek, by some venturesome servant of the rebellion—probably a bushwhacker.

THE PROBABILITIES.

[From the Washington Star, Nov. 18.]

A glance at any good map in Virginia will show the reader that the fine march made by Burnside on Sunday and yesterday has brought his army from ten to twenty miles nearer Richmond than the main portion of the rebel army was, probably, this morning. Else the latter moved to counteract Burnside's movement sooner, much sooner than could reasonably have been expected; as it was doubtless twenty-four hours after Burnside moved before the rebel generals comprehended what his movement meant, and then it probably took them twenty-four hours more—or until last night—before they could get fairly in motion to head Burnside off from Richmond.

We now believe that he will get to Hanover Junction at least before they can throw a sufficient force before it to dispute its possession by the army of the Potomac.

Much however depends, we opine, upon the energy with which our construction corps prosecutes the work before it, as supplies of all kinds must speedily follow Burnside, to secure the triumph of his plans.

The rebel Gen. Jackson has been fairly maneuvered out into the cold. It is hardly possible that his corps can participate in the great battle for the possession of Richmond. If he has, as is asserted, 70,000 men, then he has quite half the whole rebel army of the Potomac clear up at the head of the Valley, at least twelve days' fair marching from Richmond, with Burnside's army not six days' march from it.

But it is plain to us that this 70,000 story is without foundation, and that he has not 20,000 troops, if more than 15,000—a large number to venture to isolate so far away from where Lee knew well he must sooner or later fight the decisive battle of the war.

Five days should see that great battle over, and Burnside should have Richmond in less than ten days, as the campaign seems now to progress. However, we repeat, much indeed seems to depend on the energy and efficiency of the construction corps.

A correspondent of the *Star* writes from Manassas Junction under date of Nov. 18:

"It is taken for granted here that our authorities will to-day abandon this (Orange and Alexandria) railroad beyond this point, and soon to Fairfax. The Potomac must so rise from yesterday's rain as to afford insurance against an attempt of Jackson to make a serious raid over into Maryland.

"This, in turn, will be likely to cause the return of Sigel's forces nearer to Washington, from whence it can operate to much greater advantage, as the reserve of Burnside's army, than as at present posted out in the vicinity of Thoroughfare Gap.

Villainous Attempt to Destroy a Railroad Train.

ALBANY, Nov. 19, 1862.

Last night's train on the Western Road, from Springfield for Albany, was thrown from the track down a fifty feet embankment.

The accident was caused designedly by some villains, who drew the spikes and displaced the rail at a sharp curve, causing the whole train to run down the embankment.

The engineer, fireman, and several passengers were injured, but fortunately no one was killed.

The passengers held a meeting at Stanwix Hall, and exonerated the company from all blame—and paid, at the same time, a tribute to Mr. Chapman, the conductor, and all the employes of the road.

Great Haul of Contrabands.

It appears that among the captures made by the late successful expedition of General Weitzel, from New Orleans down the Bayou La Fourche, were 400 wagon loads of negroes—or say 4,000 contrabands, allowing ten to each wagon. The rebels had been gathering them up to carry them farther into the interior, or perhaps to Texas, or perhaps with the intention of slipping them over to Cuba. Gen. Weitzel wrote to Gen. Butler for instructions what he was to do with them. In response, Gen. Butler has issued his instructions, that they be turned over as free laborers to the loyal Union planters of the neighborhood. What better disposition need be made of them?

The St. Paul *Press* learns that Gov. Sibley has already reached South Bend, the place designated to rendezvous the troops under his command. He has in his charge the 303 Indians condemned to be hung, the eighteen condemned to imprisonment, besides about fifty squaws, retained to cook for the Indians. As the train passed through New Ulm, the sight of these miscreants exasperated the people most intensely. They turned out *en masse*, and pelted them with stones and sticks till they got through the town. One woman, watching her chance, darted between a file of soldiers, and knocked down one of the Indians with a club.

DIED.

In this city, on Friday morning, Nov. 21st, 1862, of Consumption, HATTIE A., second daughter of Thos and Eliza Jane Manahan, aged twenty-one years, one month and seventeen days. Funeral at Jefferson Street Methodist Church, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her friends and those of the family invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

For Auction Sales and Amusements see Second Page.

WANTED—A situation as meat and pastry cook in a hotel, by a man and his wife. No objection to go into the country. Also, a situation as coachman, by a German man. Apply at MRS BATES' Agency Office, 121 Washington street.

WANTED—A small furnished House, (one containing four or five rooms would suit,) by a gentleman and wife. Address stating terms and location, "C. C. C.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Employment as Seamstress in a private family. Can do all kinds of sewing, either by hand or machine. Satisfactory references given. Address "F. V.," Post Office Box 4068.

WANTED—A Boy from sixteen to twenty years of age, who can drive a Rockaway, and take care of horse and cow. Inquire at No. 288 Indiana street.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES, ATTENTION!—You are hereby ordered to be at your Armory on MONDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock sharp. Any member who shall fail to obey this order, or give a satisfactory excuse on or before Monday evening, will be expelled. THIS ORDER IS IMPERATIVE. E. L. BRAND, Commandant.

DOG LOST.—Ran away from our store, a white and brown spotted male Bull Terrier, having a brown spot over his right eye, and a brass collar on. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning him to BECK & WIRTH, 16 South Clark street.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of A. & J. McAULEY, Coopers, 36 Ann street, Chicago, is this day dissolved. All having claims against the said firm will present them to the subscriber, and all debts due to the concern must be paid only to me. ALEXANDER McAULEY. Chicago, Nov. 21st, 1862.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing between R. C. Sweet and W. H. Dole, under the name of W. H. DOLE & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chicago, Nov. 17th, 1862. W. H. DOLE. R. C. SWEET.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, and several single gentlemen, can find boarding and lodging, at reasonable rates, at 261 Ohio street, east of Rush street.

WE ARE MAKING LOANS for a term of years, on property in this city, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST. None but first-class applications accepted. L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

HOPS. Prime Western. In store and for sale on Commission by FRED. S. DAY, No. 10 Dearborn street.

ON CONSIGNMENT, and for sale to the trade at New York prices, freight added, 670 bags prime Rio and Santos Coffee, 100 hf. chests Choice Imperial Teas, 150 hf. chests Choice Young Hyson. T. M. TURLAY & CO., 179 S. Water st.

CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.—A desirable residence, with ample grounds, on North Lasalle street, for sale cheap for cash. Also, House and large Lot on West Monroe street—excellent neighborhood. Also, House and Lot on Ohio street, near Dearborn. Lot is 40x100 feet. REES & SLOCUM, 81 Dearborn st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On the night of the 18th inst., from the Four Mile House, on Pennsylvania avenue, a large Sorrel Horse, with white face and hind feet, and about ten years old. Whoever will return said horse to JOHN DAVLIN, corner Market and Washington, will be liberally rewarded.

NOTICE.—If the person who found a Diary and three Pass Books, in the water closet of the Sherman House, on Wednesday last, will return them to the office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, 128 Lake street, (up-stairs), he will be liberally rewarded.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Manufactured by Diebold, Bahmann & Co., Cincinnati, which, for BEAUTY AND FINISH, Excels anything of the kind made in this country, with round bolts, silver-plated handles and powder-proof locks. For sale by F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS!! We are prepared to RENDER Hogs Heads, Spare Ribs, Pork Trimmings, Leaf Lard, Tallow or Grease, on the most liberal terms, and pledge ourselves to produce A BETTER ARTICLE Than any other concern in the city, from the same kind of stock. Having increased our facilities until our capacity is greater than any other establishment in this city, we can render for all our old friends, and as many new ones as may offer. TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street.

RARE CHANCE.—Productive Real Estate in the City of Beloit, Wisconsin, 100 miles from Chicago, will be exchanged for a stock of Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, or a generally assorted stock of goods. The property consists of a Dwelling House and Lot on one of the principal streets—always commanding good tenants and free from incumbrance. The house contains ten rooms, parlors with folding doors, cistern, &c. Is now rented to a good paying tenant. The house has been recently built, and consequently in thorough repair, papered and painted throughout, and in fact, as desirable a location as can be found. Price $3,200. For further information address Post Office Box 831, Beloit, Wis.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE —BY— THOMAS B. BRYAN, REAL ESTATE ATTORNEY, BRYAN HALL.

Randolph street, just west of Court House, 60 by 180 ft.
River Lot adjoining Kinzie street bridge, 120 by 200 ft.
Ontario street, Brick House and Lot; $5,500.
Sangamon street, 100 feet, near Adams.
Wabash avenue, 64 feet, corner of Commerce.
Elegant suburban residences, and excellent farms for sale or exchange.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO. FIRST CONCERT—THIRD SEASON. BRYAN HALL. Tuesday Evening, November 25, 1862. Mr. HANS BALATKA, Conductor.

PROGRAMME:

1.—MARCH, IN THE FORM OF AN OVERTURE, composed for the "Inauguration of the Great Exhibition of 1862," ... Auber.
2.—FOUR PART SONG FOR MALE VOICES—"Serenade," ... Balatka.
3.—VIOLIN SOLO—"Fantasie Caprice," ... Vieuxtemps. MR. H. DE CLERQUE.
4.—GRAND ARIA—"O vaago suol." "Huguenots," ... Meyerbeer. MISS JULIA ELLSWORTH.
5.—GRAND SYMPHONY IN B FLAT MAJOR, op. 38 ... Schumann. II. Larghetto—(Romance.) IV. Finale—Allegro animato e grazioso.
6.—SECOND FANTASIA on Themes from "The Huguenots," ... Balatka.
7.—SONG—"O ye tears," ... Abt. MISS JULIA ELLSWORTH.
8.—OVERTURE—"Der Freischutz," ... Weber.

To commence at eight o'clock precisely.

Tickets for the series of Five Concerts, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $5; to be had at the Music Stores of Root & Cady, 95 Clark street, and H. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph street; at the office of E. I. Tinkham; and of the Secretary, at 43 Clark street. The sale of tickets will be limited to 400, and already more than 300 have been sold. E. I. TINKHAM, President. S. S. STICKNEY, Secretary.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. SPECIAL NOTICE. Miss Jennie Hosmer's Benefit. MISS HOSMER respectfully announces to her friends and the patrons of the Drama, that her benefit will take place on Monday Evening, Nov. 24. When will be presented the startling Tragedy of LUCRETIA BORGIA, And the elegant Comedy of THE BARRACK ROOM; Or, The Soldiers' Home. SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

Fire Place Heaters. Call and see one in operation at our Store. They are designed to heat several rooms, and are superior to all Portable Furnaces. EXAMINE THE CRUSADER, A first class Cooking Stove, for Coal, And sold several dollars less than other stoves of like finish. WE ALSO KEEP THE BRILLIANT, A superior Hard Coal Parlor Stove, And all other articles usually kept in Hardware and Tin Stores. PRICKETT & DRYSDALE, 130 State street.

BRICK, BRICK. 300,000 FOR SALE In quantities to suit. Apply through Post Office Box 1190, or in the first yard north of Miller's Dry Dock, North Branch. H. S. ALEXANDER.

300 BAGS Ground Solar Salt, For sale by LADD & WILLIAMS, 133 S. Water st.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, —AT— 86 Randolph Street. Boys' Over-Coats, with and without Capes; Boys' Suits, Boys' Jackets and Pants, Youths' Over-Coats, Youths' Coats, Pants and Vests. ALL WELL MANUFACTURED, AND IN THE LATEST STYLES. The Best Assortment, AND LOWEST PRICES. DON'T BUY BEFORE YOU EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND PRICES. DE GRAFF & POOLE.

FINANCIAL. BOYD'S New List of Premium Funds. BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, KENTUCKY CURRENCY, MISSOURI CURRENCY, SMALL LEGAL TENDER NOTES, GOLD, SILVER AND DEMAND NOTES, All Bought at the HIGHEST PREMIUM. JAMES BOYD, 38 ... Clark Street ... 38

STAVES, STAVES.—Lard, tierce and packing barrel staves and heading, in any quantity, for sale. Also, tight stave machines for sale. HURLBUT BRO. & CO., No. 36 Randolph street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3685.

JUST RECEIVED—A choice line of Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Felt Hats, GOOD QUALITY, which we are selling for 37, 50, 62 and 75 cents each. No. 61 Clark street, Chicago. JOHN W. SHAW, Agent.

SALT! SALT! SALT! 1,000 sacks Ground Liverpool, 300 sacks fine "Foulk's" brand. To arrive by Prop. "Neptune," from Buffalo, 14th inst. FOR SALE BY J. W. SYKES, 138 S. Water street.

THE PEACE MAKER COOK STOVE, Has six Boiler Holes of Full Size And a Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which ROASTING can be done on a turn spit, PERFECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and BROILING be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. Sold by VAN SCHAACK, No. 47 STATE STREET.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING And Hose. NO. 131 LAKE STREET.

FLOR. SULPHUR	75 bbls.
BRIMSTONE	100 bbls.
MADDER	10 casks.
CUDBEAR	5 casks.
WHITING	200 bbls.
CHALK	200 bbls.
ALUM	100 bbls.
COPPERAS	50 bbls.
QUININE, P. & W.	1000 oz.
IOD. POTASIA	200 pounds.
CARBON OIL	300 bbls.

For sale by SMITH & DWYER, Wholesale Druggists, 92 and 94 Lake Street.

LAMPS AND OILS, WHOLESALE. A. E. GOODRICH & CO., 121 South Water Street.

To Rent.

TO RENT—And part of the Furniture for sale, on favorable terms—a first-class Boarding House, excellently located and now doing a good business. For particulars inquire of T. B. BAKER, 124 Randolph street. P. O. Box ....

TO RENT—A Cottage House, at Lake View, one mile from the horse railroad, by a good side walk. REES & SLOCUM.

TO RENT—A seven octave Rosewood Piano. Inquire of KNAUER & MARKHAM, Ewing's Block, North Clark street, Room No. 1.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms at No. 286 State street, up-stairs.

TO RENT—A three-story Brick Store, with good Cellar, on South Water street, between Clark and Lasalle. Possession given first of January. Apply to JULIUS WADSWORTH, at G. C. Parks & Co's Banking Office, No. 35 Lake street.

TO RENT—A first class Dwelling House, with all modern improvements, with or without brick stable, situate in the North Division, near Chicago avenue and the Lake shore, to a good tenant. Inquire of OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., southwest corner of Clark and Lake streets, Exchange Building.

TO RENT—The subscriber's present residence, No. 223 Indiana street, corner of Dearborn. Contains 11 rooms, and has furnace, bath room, &c. Possession given December 1st. Inquire of E. C. LARNED, corner of Dearborn and Randolph street, or to W. H. SAMPSON, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE. PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. H. PROSSER, 138 Clark street.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. To Let, a new Store situated at the depot, in the Village of Marshall, (formerly Ranchettville), being about half way between Madison and Watertown, on the Milwaukee and Western Railway. The Store is 24 by 50 feet, two stories high, cellar under the whole, with horse shed attached, 20 by 50 feet. Also, a Warehouse 30 by 100 feet, capable of holding 20,000 bushels of grain, with two setts of Fairbanks' Scales. Also, a Lumber Yard at said depot. Said store will be let separate or all together. The subscriber believes it to be one of the best openings for a business man of moderate means in the State of Wisconsin. There has been about 300,000 bushels of wheat shipped from the station within the past twelve months. For further particulars apply to the subscribers at Madison, Wis. SAMUEL MARSHALL, WM. F. PORTER, or to WM. F. LEE, near the premises, MARSHALL & ILSLEY, Milwaukee. E. I. TINKHAM, Chicago.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—I will sell my Dwelling House and grounds, ... at a bargain. ... Call on L. C. P. FREER, 18 Randolph street, or the subscriber. Chicago, Nov. 19th, 1862.

A RARE CHANCE FOR ANY one wishing to engage in a Lumber ... [illegible] ... For three days.

HONEY. A CHOICE ARTICLE. For sale on Commission by FRED. S. DAY, No. 10 Dearborn street.

TO LOAN, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. Parties wishing to borrow money on long time, upon Chicago Real Estate, will find it to their advantage to apply to JAMES V. MACLAY, No. 3 Pomeroy's Building, South Water, near Clark street.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK.

An intelligent gentleman at our elbow just returned from a tour of some weeks at the East, tells us, on the evidence of what he has seen and heard, that "New York is full of compromise." By this he does not mean the great empire State which from its rich and populous rural districts has sent out its sons by thousands to this war; he does not mean the New York regiments in our army. He came in contact with the controlling influences, the powerful currents that prevailed in the late election, and finds them presenting that character. The swell mob in the purlieus of her metropolis and flourishing inland cities through the influence clutched and swayed by her great corporations, wherever along the lines of canal and railroad the force of ruling minds and heavy capital makes the opinion, and forces the judgment of subordinates, all these, as summed up in the result that gave Seymour his place, mean as plainly as they dare Compromise.

It is a significant fact that leading influences assuming to the Republican (a position no one will be inclined to deny to the Albany *Evening Journal*,) while they were advocating the cause of Wadsworth and the war in their own State, were displaying even more zeal for the defeat of Andrew and Sumner in Massachusetts. Striving to build up the cause of the Union at home, they presented the singular spectacle of persistently tearing down the Union candidates in Massachusetts. What could be the result of such double faced warfare but precisely what has occurred. The trumpets of battle gave an uncertain note, the divisions were at discord, and men who could see no consistency in the advocates of Unionism in Albany fighting the Unionism of the State adjoining on the east became naturally bewildered. However sincere is the regret of these men, and these journals, at the defeat of Wadsworth, we have little doubt that it is less poignant than their chagrin at the success of Gov. Andrew and Charles Sumner.

It is quite time for the people and the Administration to take alarm at the aspects presented in New York, and to instantly arouse the vigilance that is the price of our national salvation. It will be a salutary retrospect to read if there has not been a deep design in the programme of delay that has worn out our armies by trutless marches and countermarches in Virginia, to discern whether in all that has brought shame and distress upon the Union cause, there have not been those high in place and power, best pleased to have it thus. An Albany Republican Senator took occasion to be publicly grieved and indignant" when the action of the President indicated that inactivity and inefficiency in the military contest on the Potomac must end. That Albany Senator has ever been one of the props of the author of this inactivity. He belongs to a class of men, who, to continue the era which thank God, now seems ended, aimed to establish a terrorism over the Administration. Remove McClellan and the troops will throw down their arms. Remove McClellan and you divide the North. When this was done and these prognostications were unfulfilled, it remains a point of conjecture whether these men most regretted the military decapitation, or the total absence of the demonstrations with which these co-laborers have for months in advance persistently clothed it.

The result of the State elections in New York was largely due to the influences that control a prominent school of Republicans in that State. How near the person and presence of Mr. Lincoln does this influence extend? Has he near him one who is best pleased to see the hopes and the zeal of the people that sustains them worn out by fruitless campaigning, that the settlement of the issue may all the sooner be transferred from the gage of battle, to the barter and sale of diplomacy, from the rude adjustment of men in arms, to the soft pressure of dressing gown and slippers.

It this is so, the people should know of it, and the President be warned of it. It is a grave imputation, but the facts that seem to sustain it are still graver. They are as numerous as the rude mounds that mark where our soldiers sleep, sacrificed to malaria and fever by the policy of delay. Secretary Chase can give us their tale in the millions squandered on the fruitless campaigns, deliberately sustained if not planned to carry out the scheme.

No time is to be lost in finishing the work of reform, that began in the removal of Buell and McClellan.

THE CASE OF MAJOR BAIRD.

Major Baird, of the 126th N. Y. regiment, called upon us to complain of certain strictures made upon him in our last issue. These pertain to two points, his personal habits and the statement that he has been dismissed the service. As to the former we are willing to accept Major Baird's own explanation—as against the statement of brother officers whose, possible willingness to do him injustice we do not in the least share. The charges of brutality and drunkenness as applied to Major Baird, we are satisfied have no foundation. Major Baird is stronger to us His name first met our eye in the Washington dispatch dated Nov. 11, over the signature of E. D. Townsend, A. A. G. of which the portion relating toMajor B. is as follows:

The commission having reported that the behavior of the 126th New York infantry was disgraceful, and that Maj. Wm. A. Baird, for *his bad conduct*, ought to be dismissed be the said Maj. Baird of the 126th New York volunteers is, by direction of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States.

This Harper's Ferry Commission was composed of Pres. J. Holt, Judge Advocate General; D. Hunter, Major General; Gen. Cadwalader, Gen. Augur, Major Don Piatt, and Capt. Ball, four of them being regular army officers, and all coinciding in the verdict, which, on Adjutant General Townsend's authority, we learn has been acted on by the President. Turning to the body of the report, we find the following paragraph, which is all the light we have on the nature of Major Baird's offence:

When Col. Sherrill of the 126th New York was wounded and carried off the field, the entire 126th New York regiment, as some witnesses testify, all but two companies, Major Hewett states, broke and fled in utter confusion. Men and most of the officers all fled together, no effort being made to rally the men, except by Col. Miles, Capt. Barras, acting adjutant, and some officers of other regiments, directed by Col. Miles, then on the Heights.

We only present these facts as comprising the case against Major Baird. Manifestly we cannot go behind this decision, which stands prominently on military records. As to personal strictures on Major B.'s character and habits, we are willing to believe we were misled, if he desires it. We do not, however, propose to modify our criticism on the act of the court martial which made a convict of a federal soldier for an offence which in civil life would have been abundantly punished by a few days in Bridewell or a moderate fine. Against the inhumanity of such verdicts we do now and ever protest, and officers finding and approving them are in our opinion wholly unfit for the grave responsibilities of the care of troops. The people will sustain our view.

RIGHT THEN IS RIGHT NOW.

We said, yesterday, that the cause which impelled the people to take up arms after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, are still operative, and just as forcible as when the nation rose as one man for the defence of all that, that the nation holds dear. And nothing can be more truthful or exact than this assertion. If we were justified in waging war for the preservation of the Union, in the spring of 1861, we are doubly justified in a continuance of the war until the great object for which it was undertaken, is accomplished, in the fall of 1862. To lay down our arms, to ask for a compromise, or even a cessation of hostilities, until the enemy is beaten at all points, and the Union is restored, would be a confession either that the North is cowardly and weak—unequal to the task before it—or that it was criminally in error when it did not peaceably permit the constitution to be destroyed and the Union divided. We hold that it is neither the one nor the other—that as the effort to maintain Law against Anarchy, Freedom against the onset of Slavery, the Right against the aggressions of the Wrong was, in the outset, the inspiration of Heaven, so the maintenance of the offensive until anarchy is beaten off, Freedom is in the ascendant, and the Right is triumphant, is a holy duty, the exact performance of which the people of the Republic cannot forego, and be freemen still. The aspects of the case have not changed with the changes of the moon and the seasons. What was right at first, is right now. What was imperative then, loudonly so to-day; and as the North hopes to live in the enjoyment of the priceless blessings of the institutions which the inspiration of the fathers of the Republic founded, so must it fight on until the victory is won and the permanence of those institutions is assured by the defeat of the enemies by whom they are assailed. Men of the Northwest, study this well, for the time approaches in which you must act!

THE SOLDIERS OF ILLINOIS.

The late election in this State shows that notwithstanding the increase of two years from emigration and arrival at manhood, the whole number of votes cast has fallen off 80,000. This is accounted for by the 125,000 volunteers Illinois had sent to the field before the election was held.

The number of votes lost by volunteering is not equal to the number of those who volunteer. It has been found that one-fourth of all the soldiers in our regiments are either under twenty-one years or unnaturalized. Of the 125,000 soldiers who left this State for the wars previous to the 4th of November, fully 31,000 were not voters—leaving but 94,000 who were. A further deduction must be made from these for discharged soldiers who have returned home. The number of such will fully equal 18 per cent. of all who volunteer. The younger soldiers are more apt to fall sick than the older ones—being less mature and less able to endure exposure and hardships. It is safe, therefore, to estimate that upwards of 20,000 Illinois soldiers have been discharged from the service in consequence of wounds and sickness. Deducting those that are not voters, and there remain about 80,000 absent voters, as the election returns show. It is also known by the figures that of the absent soldiers who are legal voters, 51,000 came from the Republican party and 24,000, or less than half as many, from the Democracy. In the North half of Illinois the Republicans furnished more than three-fourths of the soldiers. South of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad the Democrats furnished the most, but the difference is slight, as the Republicans of the St. Clair district turned out two or three times as many as their opponents. In the remainder of the State—the central portions—a decided majority came from the Republican ranks, as the heavy decrease in the Republican vote proves.

When the few regiments remaining in the State have marched South, the whole contribution of Illinois to the army will be just about 145,000 men, of whom the Republicans have sent forth fully 100,000. How many of this vast number have already perished on the battle-field or in the hospitals; how many have come home crippled with wounds or broken down in health, is difficult to estimate, but the number can be safely placed as high as 40,000, leaving upwards of 100,000 soldiers of Illinois fit for duty, standing with their faces to their country's foe.

PREMATURE ALARM.

The latest advices from the other side of the Atlantic represent, that, though the rebels have on the stocks in England, as many as eight iron-clad vessels intended for piracy upon our commerce, not one of the number can be completed within six months. Before the lapse of that time, the rebellion ought to be, and now that the donothings are getting out of the service, we may predict that it will be put down. What say the authorities at Washington to the proposition?

Thalia; a Song of the Old and the New.

Our crowded columns in our last issue restricted within brief limits the reference that we had designed to make to the Poem delivered by Geo. W. Peltes, esq., of Boston, before our Young Men's Association on Monday evening. But precisely because the production was of a class which, if in print could be read, and read again to find in it fresh attraction, so it will bear this deferred reference. The poet of the evening is a gentleman of high scholarly attainments, and his name has won pleasant associations among the most cultivated lecture audiences at the East, with whom he always finds a warm welcome. His Chicago audience, not the first that has given him a hearing mutually agreeable, (for given him a hearing mutually agreeable, (for it is not a pleasure for a speaker to find attention and appreciation in his hearers,) came away delighted with the poem.

As an intellectual feast it was of a high order, sparkling but solid, and solid without being in one line heavy. The playfulness and humor that flashed on the surface did but set off the substantial merits of the production, as having a theme and purpose throughout well sustained, classic, learned and beautiful, without the absence of more popular features as was best attested by the fact that for the hour and thirty minutes of its delivery, the audience were held in rapt attention.

From the manuscript of the poem we are allowed to make extracts, which have not spoiled by keeping. Having discoursed upon the happy seasons enjoyed by those of old, the Poet told of some privations and exceptional hindrances.

> "Adam went
> In haste from home, his honeymoon unspent;
> And Noah, who six hundred years had passed
> Near Eden, kept a caravan at last.
> Jonah, who counted as of little worth
> His first dark thirty days, in a cabin berth
> In a strange vessel, which, his life to save,
> Sailed not upon but underneath the wave.
> Her vast between-decks gave him ample room
> To enjoy the comforts of a private home.
> But Jonah was progressive, and a-wish
> That ventilation be secured to fish
> Who carry passengers, escaped his lips
> Proving its preference for open ships."

Appearances trusted to in the olden time are deceptive.

> We read that one by Balaam much abused,
> Urged her complaint as if to language used.
> Nor doubt his wonder when it came to pass
> That he had been beat on insectival ass.
> That Pharaoh, hostile to the flying Jew,
> Issued mounted hosts with vigor to pursue;
> Who, when the Red Sea's parting tide was set,
> Drove in, and were—ecomfortably wet.

And in our times, the showing is not the results.

> See how the mass rush onward to the spot,
> Where Flora Temple shall with Lancet trot;
> Not that they favor racing—by no means,
> They go to see the—horses—and the—brutes.
> We have no *racing* on our moral course,
> We but *fly Lambert* and the other horse;
> Thus under cover of improving breed,
> We put fast horses to their fastest speed.
> And, for the "interest of the turf," they say!
> All anybody wager on the bay.
> While that dear public spirit may not flag,
> We *bet our money* on the bob tail nag."

But we go from these pleasantries, with which the poem abounds, to some of the serious passages. Here is a tribute to woman:

> Beam forth, bright eyes, on this, our festal night,
> Illume this pageant with their envied light;
> Not we alone who join the instant throng
> The praise of woman in our notes prolong.
> Where lifts the mountain, and where rolls the sea,
> Where'er beats the beauty of the free,
> Her voice is honored, and her deed approved,
> Her fame is sacred, and her name beloved.

A longer line might show the freshness of the Present in several illustrations, of which we quote the following:

> Who tells of Progress must forget the dome
> That spans proudly o'er Imperial Rome?
> What vision of Athens compare with those
> On which the fates of Balbec's temple rose?
> Who prizes aught he holds to be the more
> On which Cephrenes may not gaze with scorn?
> What fertile *fair for our* eyes to view,
> To the bas yaqui where Ashtoreth's arrow flies?
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Or following back the centuries, we stand
> Where the Assyrian wave his charmed wand
> And meekly came those citadels of corn
> Among those splendid Babylonian towers
> That live for Isaiah in the grave sung song
> Though fallen, when angels sang the Christmas hymn.

Having entered into general review of Past and Present, the Poem proper concludes.

> Wisdom declares that Labor shall be known
> The true sovereignty of man's dominion;
> Whether the sheaves of intellect to bind
> Or twirls the spindle of illustrious toil
> Or with the out brown arm the hammer wield
> To forge anew some famed Achillean shield.
>
> Work—with a will. On Faith's great Champion call
> Hope for the true, love charity for all
> And he shall stand a victor, lauralled, crowned,
> Who for performance of his task renowned
> Needs not to make, when ends this scene of strife
> His last appearance on the stage of Life.

Sketch of Mobile and Vicinity.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The new forward movement—Fredericksburg as the base of operations—What there to co-operate with up the James River?—What may be done—Burnside's army and plan. No coup—The trial of Fitz John Porter.

(Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1862.

You will have learned before this reaches you, that the army under Gen. Burnside has changed the base of operations from Warrenton to Fredericksburg—a movement which substitutes water for one-horse railroad communications, which throws our forces upon the flank of Gen. Lee, obliging him to leave Gordonsville, and brings them thirty or forty miles nearer to Richmond. It is believed that the rebels will not make any serious stand this side of the North Anna River, which crosses the Fredericksburg, Potomac and Richmond railroad, near its junction with the Virginia Central, and a little more than half way to the capital. The latter road which runs to Gordonsville and connects with those to Charlottesville and Lynchburg is obviously desirable to keep in their possession, and the river gives good opportunities of defense.

From what I hear directly and indirectly, I judge that prominent officers have little faith in the thorough success of this movement, unless co-operated with by an advance up the James River. The one railroad, they say, will be incompetent to supply so large an army as that under the command of General Burnside, after it leaves Fredericksburg, and the delaying causes will be very great. Those who believe in the efficiency of gunboats—and who, not educated at West Point, that has read of their exploits during this war, does not?—are inclined to see the wisdom of confining the movement against Richmond to a line on which they can afford no co-operation whatever. I do not think an advance by way of the Peninsula is seriously thought of, now that Gen McClellan is gone; but strong arguments are presented from influential quarters, by General Hooker for one in favor of using the troops organized by Gen. Banks to assault Richmond from the rear while General Burnside advances upon it in front. It remains to be seen whether those arguments will prevail. If they do, and if the converging columns successfully meet at Richmond, not only will that city be ours, but a very great blow will have been dealt the rebellion in the destruction of its great army. If at about the same time the columns of the Generals Grant and Rosecrans do the work which is, it is to be hoped and presumed, set in motion—open the Mississippi, deliver East Tennessee, and reach a hand to General Buller and Nashville, we shall see the beginning of the end.

But, if not? If the attempts to conquer eastern Virginia fail once more, and our shattered army again seeks refuge under the guns of the earthworks defending Washington, do we reasonably hope for a successful issue of the war? ask some.

Not much, if we may look at our broken fortunes, and failure in anything but success. Our army, under Gen Burnside, although probably smaller than is generally believed, is large enough for the work of the North, and will not be held back, when able to advance. It is reorganized upon a better basis, and there is reason to believe that this time it means to meet the enemy, it will not only give a good account of itself, will not only kill as many men as it loses, and seize the insignia of victory—as at Antietam—but also gather its substantial fruits, will follow up the vanquished until they become the annihilated. Where Hooker commands the centre, there will be tough fighting, and the laurels of success for every man who survives. Where Sigel commands the reserves, there will be no Fitz John Porter holding back at the decisive moment. We commence the third forward movement toward Richmond, under good auspices; and if the winter holds off long enough to make an advance at all practicable, I am confident that it will be successful. The extent and measure of that success may, as I have said more than once, depend upon the co-operation which Burnside receives.

Much nonsense is talked about Burnside's adoption of McClellan's plan. McClellan never had any plan for this fall's campaign. It is said that at one time he proposed to move directly upon Winchester, but was convinced of the futility of doing so and gave up that original idea of his own accord. The plan which he finally made was in accordance with a plan formed by the president and Gen. Halleck, and taken from Washington with a long resume of the arguments in its favor from Mr. Lincoln's pen. In accordance with that plan, and in accordance with the instructions of it, the president ordered a movement three week before one was made. The president expected that movement to be made with rapidity, as all flanking movements should be. The failure was therefore the fault of McClellan, who allowed the enemy to march first, and then marched more slowly than he.

That plan having failed, a new question presented itself at Warrenton—a question, which I have good reason to believe, founded upon circumstantial evidence only, to be sure, to believe that McClellan had made no serious effort to solve what he knew believed. The task now was new to Burnside, and he took only a week to decide it; a week, moreover, of which two days were lost in an expensive ovation to the departing chieftain; a week in the course of which Burnside had done much toward the reorganization of his army. It is, therefore, the most foolish thing in the world to talk about the change in commanders as a cause of delay. Nobody but the rebels profit by what can do it. When Burnside was at Fredericksburg in August, the seed was doubtless sown which has germinated in his present plan of campaign.

I believe that the successful termination of the Fitz John Porter battle is attributable to the energy and presence of Secretary Stanton, who was determined that the trial should proceed. If the inquiry be prosecuted thoroughly upon all the charges pending against the man, who, from the time he was assistant adjutant general to Gen. Patterson, to the present moment, has probably done more than any other man, in his secondary position, to retard the suppression of the rebellion, the end of it will be thrown on recent campaigns, of which he would seem to have been, in a great measure, the malignant spirit.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Our Camp at Grand Junction—When we shall Go Forward—A Cavalry Skirmish near Holly Springs—Movements of Rebel Guerillas—The Secret Expedition Up the Mississippi—Obickasaw"—An Original Unionist—Confiscation of Cotton—Whereabouts of Gen. Price—Plans and Prospects—Topographical Notes, &c., &c.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

LEFT WING OF ARMY OF TENN., IN THE FIELD } NEAR GRAND JUNCTION, Nov. 15, 1862.

Since my last, nothing has occurred of unusual interest. Several divisions of the army have moved, but I do not deem it proper to indicate their present location.

Matters connected with the forward movement are gradually assuming the right direction, and when next we advance we shall *stay*.

A small detail consisting of seven men and a sergeant, while moving in the direction of Holly Springs, yesterday, when only four miles beyond Davis' Mills, the present location of a division of the army, met a body of confederate cavalry, variously estimated at from sixty to 100 in number. Our men kept themselves concealed, and did not seek an encounter. The great disparity of numbers, however, did not prevent the patrol from giving them a parting shot as they reluctantly retired in the direction of Davis' Mills. The enemy returned the fire, but injured no one, whether they escaped so easily is not known. The temerity of the rebels in approaching within two miles of our advance is remarkable.

The same body of cavalry also yesterday captured a sergeant and a private, who for some reason were on the road in the vicinity without the usual guard. What disposition was made of them is unknown.

The rebel officers mentioned in my letter from Holly Springs, as captured by Colonel Lee, when he occupied that village, were yesterday returned thither by a company of cavalry, bearing a flag of truce. They report no considerable force at the Springs. The prisoners were released on parole to be exchanged. They were mostly citizens of that village.

The march of an army in any country will attract to it the "originals," who form motives of patriotism, and, possibly, gain desire to serve the government in the secret service. Among the most noted and conspicuous in this branch of the service is a scout, nicknamed "Chickasaw." "Chickasaw" is a genuine specimen of the Southern Union man. He knows every foot of the State of Mississippi; can tell where forage can be obtained; where are located the swamps and streams; select the best localities for camps; knows all the citizens; can give their history from the inception of the rebellion to the present; is a capital shot, and is altogether invaluable. He hates the rebels most cordially. When Mississippi first agitated the question of secession, he fought against it with might and might; he protested, swore, and finally said, if it came fight, he should side with the Union. Secession came, and he was hunted, and "Chickasaw" became a marked man. They burned his buildings; they fired his cotton; they confiscated his property; they seized his horses and mules; they destroyed his fences, and cut up his substance. He was compelled to flee or be fought against in his native town. He table climbed, and, after seeing them safely disposed of, he shouldered his rifle and tendered his services to the government. From his known fidelity and honesty he was placed in charge of the secret service.

The intelligence he brings us of the enemy's movements is beyond value. A price is set upon his head, and he is, of course, guarded in his movements. In addition to his other good qualities, he has the rare faculty of selecting proper agents to assist him in his delicate duties, and seldom commits an error.

Yesterday he conducted a large lot of cotton, belonging to officers in the confederate army, whose plantations are in this portion of Mississippi, to the vicinity of Davis' Mills, who left Gen. Price's headquarters at Abbeyville, on the Mississippi Central railroad, as late as Saturday evening. Your readers will doubtless familiar with the general geography of this region. The Tallahatchie, one of the tributaries of the Yazoo, crosses the railroad, about two miles north of Abbeyville, and this side of the stream, which is here fordable, and over which at this point is a temporary bridge and a half mile up the stream a railroad bridge. Gen. Price has stationed his cavalry on the other bank; his infantry is encamped with a heavy train of artillery, two pieces of which are in position to rake the approaches to the bridge, and destroy it if hard pressed. I understand from his description, that it is not the intention to make any heavy stand at this point. When we occupy Holly Springs with the army, he will keep out his cavalry as skirmishers, and endeavor to prevent the passage of the Tallahatchie; or if this is deemed impracticable, he will destroy both the railroad and turnpike bridges, and fall back with his forces to Grenada, where he will hold us in check as long as possible, and then either fall back again to Jackson, Mississippi, or Columbus. If we take Jackson the fall of Vicksburg becomes certain. A glance at the map will show that this is inevitable. Vicksburg once in our possession, that great highway of commerce, the Mississippi, is opened to the West, and the days of the rebellion are numbered.

I am told that Jackson is a position not more easily held or fortified than Grenada or Abbeyville, and that the indications are that Columbus will be the point selected for the final stand.

Columbus is in the eastern portion of the State of Mississippi, on about the same parallel with Lexington, a little east of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. A branch railroad ten miles long, runs from Artesia to this point. I cannot conceive how the rebels can afford to abandon this point. The arsenal buildings for the confederacy, and the manufactories of arms, the whole covering an area of ten acres, are located here. Besides the position is a natural fortification, and with little labor can be rendered almost impregnable. Its proximity to Chatanooga, whence reinforcements from Bragg's army can easily be sent by way of Atlanta, Montgomery, Selma and Meridian, also furnishes an additional reason why they will be likely to select Columbus for a final effort. On the contrary, many officers in our army, who are supposed to be cognizant of rebel movements strongly insist that the fight will occur at the Tallahatchie. They say the enemy have stationed large forces at all the fords for a dozen miles and planted artillery to dispute the passage. A few days will determine the matter. Until then we must be contented to wait.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

CAMP OF 3RD DIVISION, } LA GRANGE, TENN., Nov. 15, 1862.

The army of the Tennessee is being gradually concentrated at this point, and we hope to be able to take up our line of march southward—to Vicksburg—very soon. Time has been taken up so far in brigading the troops, putting the new regiments in positions where they can do good work. The troops are in excellent spirits, fully confident that they are equal to the emergency. All have the utmost confidence in our leader, Gen. Grant, and have this to cheer us on, that we have never been whipped.

It seemed as if there had been a change in the atmosphere when the news came of McClellan's removal. It seemed as if there had been a purifying process going on. We could see the cloud lifting. We feel that the drag which has held back the army of the Potomac for more than a year, has been wisely removed, and have faith that the army East as well as West, will soon be permitted to "move upon their works."

We want more energy and vigor—more backbone. Strategy, as played by West Pointers, has well nigh ruined us. There's only one way by which to retrieve our broken fortunes, and that is by fight. Let us have a dose of that all around, and I think our prospects will look brighter.

THE ILLINOIS ELECTION.

Official Vote on State Treasurer, and Congressman at Large.

The following table gives the official returns, by counties, of the vote cast, at the recent election in this State, for the offices of State Treasurer and Congressman at large:

Counties.	Treasurer. Wright.	Treasurer. Butler.	Con. at Large. Allen.	Con. at Large. Ingersoll.
Adams	4154	4207	4135	4260
Alexander	710	153	711	158
Bond	1273	376	1267	387
Boone	940	1230	894	1223
Brown	1042	1080	1041	1084
Bureau	1897	3123	1891	3104
Calhoun	295	106	311	109
Carroll	1196	1971	1196	1971
Cass	1311	618	1311	616
Champaign	1349	1946	1104	1947
Christian	1329	666	1329	677
Clark	1455	549	1469	540
Clay	911	626	911	641
Clinton	1092	660	1084	661
Coles	1702	1202	1677	1206
Cook	11108	9873	11101	9374
Crawford	1369	850	1348	850
Cumberland	753	393	753	393
DeKalb	670	1826	695	1835
DeWitt	1240	1031	1240	1031
Douglas	784	566	730	569
DuPage	930	1774	930	1774
Edgar	1911	1576	1904	1593
Edwards	354	209	341	208
Effingham	914	294	914	293
Fayette	1341	561	1348	564
Franklin	692	358	692	358
Fulton	1917	1706	1916	1818
Ford	369	195	310	196
Gallatin	1116	1	1116	1
Greene	1746	566	1745	566
Grundy	748	1047	749	1049
Hamilton	1000	48	1000	48
Hancock	2544	1530	2546	1518
Hardin	313	183	314	186
Henderson	892	534	892	533
Henry	2564	1076	2503	1076
Iroquois	1317	1700	1315	1691
Jackson	996	195	996	195
Jasper	1244	1	1244	1
Jefferson	1394	369	1394	372
Jersey	1266	536	1259	536
Jo Daviess	1630	1241	1630	1241
Johnson	400	194	400	196
Kane	1467	2787	1470	2811
Kankakee	953	1442	953	1456
Kendall	596	1044	592	1042
Knox	2576	1640	2576	1640
Lake	880	1876	884	1877
LaSalle	2661	3071	2661	3071
Lawrence	914	675	894	677
Lee	1030	1733	798	1896
Livingston	1029	1751	954	1751
Logan	1460	1331	1460	1338
Macon	1813	1142	1813	1142
Macoupin	2442	1461	2442	1463
Madison	3877	2178	3893	2162
Marion	1266	676	1231	680
Marshall	1207	1128	1200	1134
Mason	1000	1	1000	1
Massac	604	317	603	316
McDonough	1267	1443	1267	1441
McHenry	1997	2308	2001	2307
McLean	2945	3909	2945	3857
Menard	753	503	771	503
Mercer	803	1042	803	1031
Monroe	1840	653	1215	878
Montgomery	1775	1	1775	1
Morgan	2092	1526	2092	1521
Moultrie	1000	1	1000	1
Ogle	1227	2056	1227	2046
Peoria	2363	2916	2270	2899
Perry	1000	709	1000	709
Piatt	660	498	662	495
Pike	2000	1	1000	1
Pope	699	30	130	42
Pulaski	378	153	370	152
Putnam	503	703	477	705
Randolph	1565	945	1567	948
Richland	1000	1	1000	1
Rock Island	1252	1375	1259	1351
Sangamon	3642	1792	3663	1792
Schuyler	699	1	699	116
Schuyler	1266	670	1265	679
Scott	1000	1	1000	1
Shelby	1964	596	1963	595
Stark	560	791	545	815
Stephenson	2463	2154	2464	2155
St. Clair	3071	2921	3468	2947
Tazewell	2000	1	1000	1
Vermillion	1566	1479	1566	1480
Union	1088	142	1088	147
Wabash	1000	1	1000	1
Warren	1576	1546	1577	1541
Washington	1000	1	1000	1
Wayne	1173	436	1173	431
White	1218	431	1222	428
Whiteside	2013	2013	2000	2000
Will	3000	2200	3000	2205
Williamson	1000	1	1000	1
Winnebago	600	2740	604	2740
Woodford	1266	811	1266	804
	138,909	121,949	138,986	121,958
Majority for Starne				16,983
Majority for Allen				15,013

*Unofficial.

FEDERAL SUCCESSES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A Good Haul of Cattle and Prisoners.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, 19th.]

We learn from an officer of Gen. Milroy's command who reached the city yesterday, that on Tuesday of last week, Gen. Milroy and Col. Latham, having started with a considerable force from Beverly, a few days previous, attacked and surprised a camp of rebels at Crab Bottom, in Highland county, not far from Monterey, capturing about three hundred prisoners and only bank drawing horses, and taking over a hundred prisoners. The rebels, (about one hundred in number,) were guarding the cattle on the bottom and were completely surrounded before they were aware of it. The expedition returned to Beverly on Saturday last.

It was thought to have been Milroy's design to move on towards Staunton but for some reason he concluded to return.

The prisoners state, on report that the small pox is raging at Staunton and that the inhabitants are dying at the rate of sixty per day.

Among the prisoners captured by Gen. Milroy, was the somewhat famous Col. Harnass, who with about fifty of his followers, arrived in this city last evening and were confined in the Athenæum.

The Weeping Crowds at Trenton.

The melting stories of Gen. McClellan's besiegment at Trenton, by weeping crowds of sympathizers, gathered from all parts of the country to testify their adoration of the decapitated hero, and their indignation towards the blood-thirsty administration, is thus quizzily exploded by the Trenton *Gazette:*

A number of gentlemen from different parts of the state, as well as from other states, have called upon Gen. McClellan, but the absurd reports of crowds rushing here from all directions are entirely unfounded. An inspection of the hotel registers will show that there has been no unusual number of strangers in Trenton during the week. In fact, the curiosity to see the general seems to be very limited, and a stranger visiting Trenton would not, from anything visible, suppose that there was any unusual interest manifested, or that any "distinguished stranger" was in our midst.

Compromise.

There are those who still prate of compromise in our great quarrel. To such we commend the following strong passage from the *Westminster Review*—the logical conclusion of a very able review of the whole question:

"There is no possible ground of compromise; these the Americans themselves have long since exhausted. The principles at stake have now come face to face; they do not admit of mediation. The South have taken to the sword, and have but hastened the inevitable doom of that institution in whose defense they have drawn it."

"These the Americans have long since exhausted," most truly says the reviewer. All our compromises, however well intended, about two miles north of Abbeyville, and this side of the stream, which is here fordable, and over which at this point is a temporary bridge and a half mile up the stream a railroad bridge. Gen. Price has stationed his cavalry on the other bank; his infantry is encamped with

A HEARTFUL REFORM.

A Bad Lookout for Army Absentees.

The following semi-official statement concerning military absenteeism is telegraphed from Washington to the associated press:

General Halleck has resolved to adopt the most stringent measures for compelling officers to pay that attention to their duties which, naturally, the pressure of duty would seem, in many cases, unable to enforce. Delinquent or remissioned officers are to be taught, by prompt and inexorable punishment, that their superior rank and higher intelligence will only be regarded as aggravation of every fault they may commit, if being received that the soldiers and non-commissioned officers of our armies shall have no reason to complain of being held accountable for offenses which are committed with impunity by those who should set them examples of strict subordination and discipline.

Provost marshals, policemen, and military police, and officers especially detailed for the purpose, are being sent to all the principal cities, and over all the lines of railroads throughout the country, to collect the names of officers absent from the armies in the field and in garrison, and all officers so found absent, without the proper and specific authority prescribed in general orders of the war department, will be either immediately and ignominiously dismissed the service, or will be placed on trial for desertion while in the presence of the enemy.

It is understood a long list of names for dismissal has been already prepared, and that numerous dismissals for cause will be made in a few days. Indeed, the rumor prevails, and there is reason for it, that some less than 1,000 commissioned officers are now absent without leave, and so reported; all of whom will be dismissed in disgrace and with ignominious stigma, and leaving them no possibility for a return to the service, or any otheremployment under the national government.

One of the favorite subterfuges practised by officers anxious to skulk from their duties has been to procure the commands on a surgeon's certificate, or on a pretended leave of absence signed by some subordinate officer, colonel or brigadier general, who had no power to give it; and then, if discovered, urge the plea of ignorance of the orders and regulations on this subject. But all leaves of absence, to be of avail, must emenate from the very highest source, as prescribed in general orders, and all officers absent on medical certificates must be sure that their certificate is issued by competent authority, and that they do not remain absent one day after being authorized to rejoin their regiments, or they will be dismissed the service.

While these steps are being taken with regard to officers, measures of an equally stringent and effective character are in progress to arrest the thousands of deserters now scattered through the country, and hold them to the severest penalties prescribed by military law for their offenses. It is the determination of the authorities to make examples which will cause every soldier to consider seriously before exposing himself to the chances of an honorable death as the penalty of deserting his standard. Many of the men now absent are deserters from the army in the field, and many a few of them, lured by the bounty, have enlisted in the new organizations, but their re-enlistment, as they will be taught, is no cover for their desertion, and all officers of the recently raised regiments knowing such deserters to be in their ranks and not sending them to their regiments to be tried will be held responsible. Others of those now absent are men who were discharged from hospitals to return to their regiments, but who have failed to do their duty. All of the above classes are deserters and will be punished as such.

There is still another class, and one to which no mercy will be shown, namely, those who joined new regiments recently, receiving the county bounties, drawing pay, and then deserting before their regiments had been placed in the field. The country has suffered deeply from this latter class, various counties having bounties for their full quotas, while their effective force reported at headquarters of the army is still short by many thousand of the required number.

It is said on high authority that the President on being recently shown by the Secretary of War the long and appalling list of immense lists of deserters and roll calls of absentees, sternly pledged himself hereafter to pursue the most rigorous policy with these offenders, and that by shooting, dismissals, ball and chain labor for the whole term of their enlistment, and other of the severest penalties.

He is resolved to deprive the rebels of the great advantage they have heretofore enjoyed over us in the mere necessary to preserve discipline and prevent the crimes of straggling, absenteeism and desertions. In view of these facts, the hope is expressed that the public will constitute itself a great moral police to expose and shame back to duty all officers and men who, without authority, remain absent when they have the authority required for any army orders and regulations, for their absence from their commands.

Transfer of General Pope's Headquarters.

[From the St. Paul Press, 16th.]

We have it on good authority, that Major General Pope is about to transfer his headquarters to Madison, Wisconsin, and that Brigadier General Sibley, of Shakespeare, to make his headquarters at St. Paul.

It is also rumored, in connection with the above report, that the department of the northwest is to be extended, to include Illinois and Missouri, in which case headquarters will probably be established at Chicago. Also, on *dit* that Minnesota is to be created a military district under command of General Sibley.

New York.

The exact position of the new Assembly of New York, which has been a matter of dispute through the papers, is thus stated by the Albany *Journal:* Sixty-four Republicans have been elected over Democrat

Auction Sales.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE —OF— FURNITURE, STOVES, CARPETS, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Glass, Wooden Ware, Codfish, Mackerel, Cigars, Tobacco, PLATFORM SCALES, BUGGIES, &c., &c. AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, November 22d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at our Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, (Opposite the Tremont House.) WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

We will sell at auction on SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 22d, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in Chicago, a large number of very desirable Lots, three-fourths of a mile west of Union Park, situated on Park avenue and West Washington Street. Terms—One-four cash, balance in one, two and three years. A rare chance to all persons seeking investments. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IN GREAT VARIETY. Lace and Silk Damask Curtains complete, one Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for manufacturing, and Silver-Plated Ware, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Nov 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 46 Lake street. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

A HOE'S PRINTING PRESS AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH. On Thursday, Dec. 11th, at 10 o'clock, AT THE CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY, No. 90 Washington street, WHERE IT CAN NOW BE SEEN. A large Cylinder Hoe Printing Press: bed 38x48 inches, with Cone Pulleys, Rubber Blanket, Extra Fountain, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Large and Important Sale —OF— CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED Horses, Mules, Jacks, JENNIES, CATTLE, &C., &C., Will be continued To-Morrow, AT Morgan's St. Louis Stock Mart, Fifth Street, corner of Carr, St. Louis. The sale of

500 Condemned and Captured Horses.
200 Condemned and Captured Mules.
30 Jacks and Jennies.
100 Mares, with Foal and with Colts.
500 Head Cattle, consisting of Oxen, Cows with Calves, Yearlings, &c., &c.
50 Head of 3-4 Durham Cattle.
4 Thoroughbred Stallions, young, large size, and of good age.
2 Overland Stages, in good running order.

The Sale will continue from day to day until all are sold. Terms—Treasury Notes. By order of Capt. GEO. W. FORD, Ass't Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN & CO., Government Auctioneers.

NOTICE.—Five Hundred and Fifty Government Horses and One Hundred sets of Harness. AT AUCTION. There will be sold at Public Auction at Mattoon, Coles County, Ill., commencing on the 26th day of November, 1862, a large lot of Contraband and Government Property, Comprising one hundred and fifty (150) Mares with foal; three hundred and fifty (350) Government Horses; fifty Condemned Horses, and one hundred (100) sets of Harness. Terms cash in Government Funds. ALONZO EATON, Lt. and Act. Ass't Quartermaster.

GORE, WILSON & CO., Auctioneers, 54 LAKE STREET. Auction trade sales exclusively of BOOTS AND SHOES. We offer to the country trade desirable styles of Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M., prompt, and at private sale during the week. GORE, WILSON & CO.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence at 7½. FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, Who will appear in THREE CHARACTERS, SONGS and DANCES. SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22d, will be presented the celebrated drama of The Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish. Naramattah..........MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL. Grand Dance..........Miss Jennie Hight. To conclude with Miss Mitchell's Comedy of THE WILD IRISH GIRL. Countess Fatoumi..........Miss Maggie Mitchell. Wild Irish Girl..........Miss Maggie Mitchell. Song—Groves of Blarney..........Miss Maggie Mitchell. Dance—Irish Jig..........Miss Maggie Mitchell. Monday, Benefit of Miss JENNIE HOSMER.

MARTINE'S.—The School Socials of this Academy, Corner Clark and Monroe streets, Are held every TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

MABIE'S WINTER GARDEN. On Washington street, (op. the Court House.) Performance every evening, and on Saturday afternoon. DEN STONE..........Equestrian Director. GEO. S. COLE..........Treasurer. MABIE'S MENAGERIE is composed of ten cages of rare living wild animals, including the Double Den of Performing Animals, under the control of LANGWORTHY, the Lion King, and those mountains of flesh the Gymnastic Elephants, introduced by their trainer, STEWART CRAVEN. The Circus Department is composed of the following Artists: JAMES MELVILLE. MADAM LOUISA MELVILLE, DEN STONE, S. WATERMAN, W. KINCADE, GEO. SLOMAN, J. HAZLETT, J. H. WHITNEY, S. H. SHAPPE, W. LESTER, and those youthful prodigies Masters SAM, FRANK and GEORGE. Admission—Dress Circle, 50 cents; children half price. Pit 25 cents—no half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. Positively no improper characters admitted.

VAAS & DEAN'S LIGHT GUARD BAND—Office, 47 CLARK STREET. Music furnished for Parties, Balls, Festivals, Concerts, Parades, etc. This well known band has received from the East the latest new and fashionable Music, and is composed of the best musical talent of the West, and has the most popular and favorite callers. A. J. VAAS, Leader. S. T. DEAN.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 124 Wabash Avenue, between Adams and Jackson sts. Class open at all times for beginners. Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for scholars and friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

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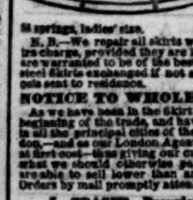

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GUNNY BAGS. 10,000 Single Gunnies, 2½ bu., Extra Heavy, For sale by HARRIS, STONE & CO., 17 South Water street.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

CHICAGO TO THE UNION.

[At the close of the poem delivered by Geo. W. Pettes, esq., before the Young Men's Association in this city, on Monday evening, at Bryan Hall, claiming a moment more, the poet added the following apostrophe to Chicago, and in her address we recognize in rhyme the fact that our Board of Trade organized regiments of soldiers for the war, after the State had already furnished them in great numbers, and also that the Young Men's Association, whom Mr. Pettes was addressing, sent a regiment into the field:—EDS. TRIB.]

Hail to Chicago! in her happy prime
The wonder, pride, enigma of the time,
Forth from the glorious kingdom of the sun,
To share and sway what godlike valor won,
She, while for empire Titan cities strove,
Sprang, like Minerva from the brain of Jove.

The morn of peace flung wide her golden gate,
Through which a nation passed in bannered state;
But the red star illumed the evening sky,
That nation's guide to death or victory.

Rang from the mountain, from the vale and sea,
One mighty chorus, "God and Liberty."
Rolled to the heavens the battle's sulphurous smoke,
When thus Chicago to the Union spoke:

Where once the bison roamed at will,
And stag with branching horn—
Where wolf intent on plunder prowled—
Where browsed the gentle fawn—
Where the prairie bore no imprint
Which only mortals make,
In splendor sits an Empress now,
Whose throne is by the lake.

She is one of many sovereigns
Who rule the Western world,
O'er which the monarchs of old time
The Stars and Stripes unfurled.
She notes the angry movements
Of her sister queens afar,
And listens when the bugle sounds
The threnody of war.

She calls her ministers of state,
Her counsellors and peers—
"Lo! we have lived in amity
For many happy years;
But some would break the loving bond,
And raise an impious hand
To strike the flag which we have sworn
Should float o'er sea and land!

"Now swiftly take ye counsel,
An' let all traitors know
We arm with speed for Liberty,
And treason is our foe!
Send forth our gleaming bayonets
To light the battle field,
And look that hearts of valor guard
The star upon our shield!"

Full quickly came the warriors,
From prairie, dale and glen;
The city's arteries swollen were,
And throbbed with armed men.
Then spoke the rulers of the realm
Where Commerce holds her mart,
And they who read the curious lore
Of Science, Wisdom, Art.

"All hail the Union banners!
We give them to the breeze,
And here our boon companions march—
What troops shall rival these?
On, gallant hearts! true leaders, on!
Our hearts shall echoing beat
To each pulsation of your own,
Till once again we meet."

Then he who fixed the bayonet,
And he who held the sword,
An instant stayed upon their course,
And gave this answering word:
"We *know* the history of the past,
When they who would be free
Must fight or fall at Marathon
Or famed Thermopylæ.

"We *make* the history of the time;
Oh! ever be it told,
In the far-off, unspelled future,
When the stars themselves are old,
That men on whom fell Freedom's love
From her baptismal urn,
Went forth to win her victories,
Or never to return.

"We leave the queen, our mother,
Whose throne is by the lake,
And brother joins with brother
In this, the prayer we make:
'God give to Freedom's men-at-arms
To gain the impending fight,
Beneath His glittering shield of Truth,
Which guards the Eternal Right.'"

The Piracies of the Alabama.

REBEL VESSELS BUILDING IN ENGLISH DOCKYARDS.

What the English Papers Say.

BY THE ÆTNA.

The English journals warmly discuss the resolutions adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce in relation to the piracies of the Alabama, and the aid furnished by great Britain to enable the rebels to fit out a fleet. The *Daily News* says:

The tendency and probable effect of Semmes' act, (burning the ship Brilliant,) however, remain apart from his intentions; American sailors must in future fly at the sight of a burning ship, instead of hastening to render aid, and the New York Chamber of Commerce is right in denouncing it as a crime against humanity. The further declaration that a high outrage against the rights of neutrals is committed when British and American property is burnt together with adjudication, will also be generally assented to in this country, not the less so because we have hitherto been the chief sufferers by the brilliant feats of Capt. Semmes.

The *News* dissents from the censure of the British people implied in the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce, remarking as follows:

There can be no doubt that the people of this country, various as their opinions may be, are really concerned to maintain honorably the neutrality which the Queen has proclaimed; and there is just as little that is violated and our character wounded as often as a war vessel leaves a British dock for the use of one of the belligerents.

* * * Her Majesty was advised, for reasons of public policy, to issue a proclamation in which these very acts are forbidden. The proclamation is directed expressly against the equiping, furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel, with intent that such ship shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince, state or potentate, or of any persons exercising, or assuming to exercise any powers of government in or over any state, colony or province.

AN ADMISSION.

The same journal, however, concludes by making this admission:

A government cannot be answerable for every paltry infraction of obligations to which its subjects may be tempted by self interest. But here we have nothing less than a regular dockyard establishment in full work, making a navy to be used against a friendly power, after we have declared our neutrality. We put it to her majesty's government whether, for the honor of her majesty, it is not bound either to terminate this illegal state of things, or withdraw the proclamation.

The London *Morning Star* takes strong ground in favor of stopping the work on rebel vessels in English shipyards at all hazards. It tells us

HOW THE ALABAMA WAS BUILT.

While that vessel was in course of construction at Birkenhead, the American consul at Liverpool made a representation on the subject to the customs authorities. Nothing came of it; and further representations were made, we believe, to the Board of Trade. This also proving ineffectual, the opinion of Mr. Collier, Q. C., was taken on the lawfulness of the proceeding, under the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. The learned gentleman's opinion was decidedly against the builders or owners of the vessel, and was therefore submitted to the Foreign Office. The law officers of the crown were then consulted on the matter, and their opinion, we understand, entirely coincided with that of Mr. Collier. It became, therefore, the duty of the government to prevent the departure of the Alabama, but by the time this decision was arrived at, she had left the Mersey and perhaps commenced her career of depredation and destruction.

There are other significant passages in the same paper. We quote:

NINE REBEL SHIPS.

It is known, however, that as many as nine other ships are being built or equipped in British harbors for the service of the confederates. If they were to serve simply and strictly as vessels of war—if they were to be employed in an attempt to break the blockade, to recover New Orleans, to fight the federals in the southern rivers, or other legitimate arts of warfare—they would, nevertheless, be subject to arrest and detention. They would come clearly within the prohibition of acts tending to aid and assist either belligerent.

THE BARBARITIES OF THE REBELS.

This Alabama and her sister furies are no better than corsairs. They are designed for a species of service now disclaimed and condemned by all civilized nations. The maritime powers of Europe have denounced privateering. The United States desired to renounce also the right of capture and of commercial blockade. The slave confederacy resorts to piracy just as it would revive the slave trade. It makes war upon private property and upon unarmed men wherever it may meet them, on sea or land, just as it has always hanged negroes, free or slave; mobbed to death suspected Abolitionists, or otherwise outraged all laws of humanity in defense of its peculiar institution. All other communities have grown ashamed of the perpetration in war of wanton, useless barbarities. There is no navy, no army, no nation in the world, but those "created" by Jefferson Davis, that would sully its flag by association with false colors and the commission of brutal crimes.

The apologists of the South extenuate the destruction of confederate prizes by the circumstance that there is no confederate port into which they can be taken for adjudication. The commander of the Alabama makes no such excuse. He informs his prisoners that his mission is one of retaliation. "You northerners," he says to Capt. Tilton, "are destroying our property; New Bedford people are having war meetings offering $200 bounty to volunteers, and sending out their stone fleet to block up our harbors; and I am going to retaliate." Thereupon, he burns the Virginia and puts its officers and crew in irons. His prisoners are treated as felons, and the ship that comes, from the humanity common to mariners, within hail of the burning vessel, is also seized and destroyed. These are new usages, and a new logic. Individual citizens are held responsible for the acts of a whole community. To sail from any Northern port is to incur the hazard of being made the victim of reprisals for the deeds of the Northern government. Upon this theory, war becomes ten times the curse it has ever been, and the hostilities of civilized nations relapse into the exterminating feuds of savage tribes. Captain Semmes and his crew should have been born of the reddest of the red Indians—or of those worse barbarians who went from Spain to depopulate the country through which they passed, from Florida to the Mississippi.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

No wonder the New York Chamber of Commerce was greatly moved by the recital of these atrocities. Let us picture to ourselves the effect upon the London or Liverpool Exchange, of similar tidings during any one of the many wars in which we have been engaged. Suppose that while the ports of France were blockaded by our fleets, the shipwrights of Boston had built and equipped a vessel which cruised habitually under American colors, but made captures of our merchantmen, burned them, put their men in irons, and by seizing even vessels that came to the aid of the burning bark, taught all who trade upon the seas to shun the light of a wreck or fire, "as the signal that lures to destruction—not, as in times past, the beacon to guide the generous and intrepid mariner to the rescue of the unfortunate." The excitement caused by the Trent affair may surely admonish us to look with forbearance upon that excess of "widespread exasperation" which the New York Chamber warns us to expect. The text of the resolutions adopted by that body more than justifies the comments we made upon the telegraphic summary of them. They are unimpeachable in spirit and expression.

THE SECESSIONIST VIEW.

The secessionist organs in London, Liverpool and Manchester, naturally rejoice over the acts of Semmes, and abuse our Chamber of Commerce for uttering its remonstrance. The Manchester *Guardian*, which may be regarded as the type of anti-American feeling in England, expresses its sentiments as follows:

The Alabama is certainly not a privateer, but a regularly commissioned ship of war, and all arguments or reproaches founded on the former assumption are thus disposed of at once.

* * * We believe it to be an incontrovertible fact that the captain of the Alabama has more than once allowed a vessel to go free, although she belonged to Northern owners, on finding from her papers that the cargo was English; and we believe that this is his regular practice. On the other hand he has never been charged with taking an American cargo from an English ship. He thus carries out the principle adopted in the convention of Paris, and always asserted by the United States. It is clear that, so long as he continues in this course, neutrals can have no ground of complaint. The charge against Capt. Semmes of burning his prizes, when he ought to send them into port for adjudication, is one which may raise more discussion. Supposing such acts to be forbidden by the law or usage of nations, it is no answer to say that the captain has no port into which he can send his captured vessels. This is a misfortune and a weakness for the government which employs him, but it does not entitle him to break the established rule or custom.

The London *Globe* takes the alarm at the wholesale destruction of British property by the Alabama, and utters this

COMMERCIAL PROTEST.

The work of the confederate war vessel "No. 290," Captain Semmes, has now fixed the attention of every merchant in Europe, and all are coming, or have come to the conclusion that "something must be done." The vessels destroyed and threatened are those sailing under the federal flag. But vessels so sailing have hitherto caried more property of British owners than any others. And as Captain Semmes burns vessels and cargo without distinction, and the cargo is commonly much more valuable than the vessel, we, as a neutral nation, have hitherto been probably, been the chief sufferers. Time of course will mend this aspect of the case. The risk, seen, will be avoided. Vessels under the federal flag will become by so much less eligible for safe conveyance; and, though a corresponding premium of insurance will always cover the war risk, it will in this case so enhance the ordinary charges as to put federal vessels at a very serious disadvantage in the market for freight.

As some pressure is now brought to bear upon our own government by the losers of British property destroyed by Capt. Semmes, it is not improbable that the views of ministers touching this new complication of affairs will soon find authoritative expression. Meanwhile, we may observe that we see no grounds for the apprehension which seems to be felt in some quarters that any demand upon the confederate government as made, or proposed to be made, will be affected by the question whether the property destroyed was insured against war risk or not. A risk insured against is simply transferred and distributed. Otherwise it is unaffected.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS AT SEA.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce held a meeting on the 3d of November, at which a report was received from a committee who attended the meeting of the Manchester Chamber where Mr. Cobden delivered his speech on belligerent rights at sea. The committee condemned the system of seizing neutral property when on board belligerent ships, and noticed particularly the seizure of the Emily Farnham and the Tonawanda, urging the injustice of the belligerents in demanding a bond upon the cargo of the latter vessel, which they said was almost exclusively British, and allowing the ship to proceed upon a cartel to carry their prisoners, and obtaining seventy per cent. on the value of neutral property.

After the subject had been fully discussed the Chamber voted to co-operate with the Manchester Chamber, urging this subject upon the attention of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the kingdom, and of the legislature, and a special committee was appointed to "consider the questions that have arisen, or may arise, with regard to the seizure and destruction, or seizure, release and ransom of British property by a belligerent cruiser, and especially to report upon the propriety of communicating with her Majesty's government with reference thereto."

SYMPATHY WITH THE NORTH.

On the 3d instant a public meeting was held in London to express sympathy with our government in its war against the rebellion. Mr. J. A. Nicolay presided, and addresses were delivered by Washington Wilks, Mr. Malleson, Mr. Hurst, Mr. Beal and others. The chairman said:

To suppose that the South was fighting about a question of tariffs was most absurd. [Cheers.] He considered the South had most wantonly and wickedly rebelled, and that its object was to keep the slaves in bondage. He did not wish to make any sort of attack on Mr. Gladstone, but he could not help saying that the speech he had recently delivered at Newcastle, had been extremely rash and unfortunate. [Hear.] They could not regard his utterances simply as his own individual opinion; he might almost be said to have committed the government. His speech had been regarded as a sort of semi-ministerial manifesto, and it had been calculated to do a vast deal of mischief. It had been calculated to encourage the South in its resistance to the North, and thus prolong the war.

Mr. Calthrop said he was about to depart to America, but he could not leave this country without giving his testimony in favor of the North. In an eloquent speech he contended that the liberty for which the South was fighting was the liberty of extending slavery. Mr. P. A. Taylor wrote from Aubrey House:

"Now is the time to show that England has been weak, not wicked, in her southern sympathies; and that as soon as the North is ostensibly, as well as actually committed to emancipation, she leaves southernism to those who fear democracy and do not hate slavery."

A Well-Stocked Theatrical Wardrobe.

The catalogue of the wardrobe of the Berlin Opera and the Royal Theatre contains about 89,000 numbers, and there are from 350 to 390 complete suits of dresses to be kept in readiness every day. More than 100 men are employed in keeping this mighty magazine in order besides the inspector, costumer, &c. The first division shows the splendors of Rome and Greece, the togas, and tunics, &c.; including about 280 dresses for soloists and 600 for the chorus. The second division embraces 1,591 ancient German garments; while division three comprises 1,532 Spanish costumes, among which there are many Don Carlos and Marquis Posas, not to mention the innumerable Figaros. Division four contains French costumes of the beginning of the eighteenth century, court dresses and military uniforms, citizens' and peasants' suits, to the number of 1,097. The fifth and sixth divisions contain 767 pieces of French costumes of the second half of the eighteenth century, and modern French dresses. Division seven belongs to the ideal costumes. In division eight are found clerical garments and those of the different monastic orders; in nine the Polish, Russian, Hungarian, and Bohemian; and in ten the non-European dresses, every one of which is entered in a huge folio and hangs on a separate nail.

The ladies' wardrobe is still more extensive; it contains no less than sixty-six magnificently embroidered velvet robes, 500 silk robes, 359 silk and ninety-nine satin jackets, and 441 silk and thirty-six satin frocks. The armory resembles a mediæval arsenal; coats of mail, cuirasses, greaves, bucklers, shields, helmets, &c., besides all kinds of arms for cut and thrust, and costly ornaments—crowns, diadems, &c.—are kept there. Eight divisions follow, containing head-coverings in thousandfold variety, stockings and gloves, skins, plumes, bandoliers, scarfs, epaulettes, flowers, orders, white and other linen (of which 36,448 pieces were washed during one year), boots and shoes, and finally, the paddings. At the performance of the "Vestal" in the Opera-House, no less than thirty-two men and five-and-twenty women were employed as dressers.

Avoiding a Dun.

A compositor in a daily newspaper office, though a good fellow, like many of the printing profession (for they are all good fellows), suffered from repeated attacks of limited finances, or revenue disproportional to his disbursements. He has no objection to paying debts, to the last penny, when he has the money; but when he is short, he abhors the idea of meeting his creditors, for he hates a dun as he hates the d—l or a "dirty proof." On one of the last few occasions of the pressure upon typo's monetary market, as he was descending from the office to the street, he met a collector, who asked him if James H. Smith—giving the printer's name—worked in that office.

"Why, do you wish to see him?" asked Smith.

"I have a bill against him," producing it, "for twenty dollars, left by Doctor A., who, you remember, recently died, and his accounts have been placed in my hands for collection."

"James H. Smith," replied the compositor, repeating his own name slowly, as if it had a mysterious, familiar sound, and he was endeavoring to recall it. "I have heard that name before, surely—James H. Smith—James H.—James H.—oh, yes!" as if a sudden remembrance—"he used to be employed here, certainly he did. I remember, now, he used to work next to my case, poor fellow!" and the speaker paused and looked sad.

"Did anything happen to him?" asked the collector.

"Yes, he died suddenly one morning, of cholera, after attending the sick bed of a dying friend."

"Did he leave anything?" asked the other.

"Oh, no; the boys in the office had to bury him. I gave five dollars myself to help in putting the generous creature under the soil. He died penniless."

"Then, there is no use in keeping this bill, I suppose?"

"None at all," said James H. Smith. And as the collector tore up the bill and departed, he continued to himself, "I guess I've got rid of that old bore. It wasn't perhaps much of a story I was telling. Probably I was only anticipating a little, after all—except in the five dollar contribution."

Improved Explosives.

A Mr. Hudson, in a communication in the *Chemical News*, however, states that he made several samples according to M. Pohl's receipts, and found that when he mixed the materials moist, then dried them at 105 deg. Fah., the powder was very liable to explode with friction—it was indeed percussion powder. This was not the case when they were mixed dry. He says: "A cannon loaded with white gunpowder goes off on the application of a few drops of sulphuric acid applied at the touchhole. The property of this gunpowder may possibly be applied to some advantage in the preparation of bombshells for long ranges. Those shells would not explode until they strike the object, if filled with white powder, and contain a small glass vessel with sulphuric acid. No explosion of the shell would take place in the air, as is too often the case with the ordinary fuse shell.

But what matters it whether gunpowder be brown, black, or white, when chemistry threatens to supersede it altogether? We read in an exchange that the latest explosive material consists of the flour of starch, which, boiled in a peculiar way with nitric acid, possesses, it is said, a far greater projectile force than the gunpowder of ordinary use. It is probably somewhat similar to gun cotton.

— A new gunpowder was tried at the late Frankfort shooting-feast, apparently with success. Its merits are a lower price, a less weight, a more effectual action than the general powder, to which a more important merit is added—that after thirty shots it left the barrel as clean as it was before firing. Its color is yellowish brown; it is granular, and looks like decayed wood ground small. The inventor is a Prussian artillery captain in Spandau, and his invention is being tested by the Prussian government.

— We hear a great deal of a *white* gunpowder. M. Pohl, a German chemist, stated, in the London, Edinburgh and Dublin *Philosophical Magazine* for July, that prussiate of potash twenty parts, sugar twenty-three, and chlorate of potash forty-nine parts, make good white gunpowder. In exploding this powder 100 parts of it yielded 47.44 of gaseous products and 52.56 solid residue. Ordinarily black gunpowder furnishes only 31.38 of gaseous products and 68.06 of solid residue. The efficacy of gunpowder is measured by the gases which are produced from it by explosion. An equal weight of white gunpowder will produce 1.67 times the explosive effect of the black. In order to obtain the same effect on projectiles and in mines, only sixty parts of white powder will be required for 100 parts of the common kind. The residue of the white being as 31.53 to 68 of the black, it is more cleanly, while the heat generated when it is ignited is much lower.

Miscellaneous.

THE CHEAP CASH JEWELRY HOUSE OF NEW YORK. HEADQUARTERS FOR Masons and all Dealers in Jewelry. W. A. HAYWARD, MANUFACTURING JEWELER, No. 208 Broadway. Wholesale Agents wanted in every Regiment and Town in the United States, Canada and British Provinces. The assortment comprises all kinds of SETTS, VEST CHAINS, NECK CHAINS, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, RINGS, PINS, CHARMS, STUDS and BUTTONS, MASONIC, I. O. O. F. AND ALL KINDS OF EMBLEM PINS And everything in the jewelry line. Any one wishing to see samples, I will send either of the following articles, together with my Wholesale Circular, on the receipt of one dollar: A Gold Masonic Pin or Ring, or a Nice Gold-plated Masonic Fob-Key, or a Beautiful Set of Jewelry, or a Fine Engraved Snap Locket, or an Oval Engraved Bracelet, or a California Diamond Ring or Pin, or a Set of Engraved Solitaire Sleeve-Buttons, (Lady's or Gentleman's) or a Set of Studs and Buttons, or a Gentleman's Seal Stone Ring, or a Lady's Double Heart Ring, or a Lady's Enameled Revolving Pin, or a Neat Gold-plated Vest Chain or Neck Chain, or a California Diamond Cluster Pin, with Chain attached, or an Anchor Pin, with Chain attached, or a Fine Gold Pen and Pencil. All the above goods are sold at retail at from $2 to $5 each. Persons wishing to order anything which may not be specified on the Circular, can rely upon having their orders faithfully attended to.

FINAL SALES OF Assets of Old State Bank of Illinois. The Trustees of the State Bank of Illinois, (chartered in 1835,) will hold closing sales of all the remaining property of the Bank, as follows: IN MINERAL POINT, IOWA CO., WISCONSIN, On Wednesday, November 19th, 1862. IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, On Wednesday, November 26th, 1862. At Mineral Point will be sold 3,000 acres of mineral and farming lands, lying in the Counties of Lafayette, Iowa and Grant, and lots in the City of Madison, Dane County. At Springfield, several thousand acres of land, lying in various parts of the State of Illinois, and some city and town property. Also, several lots in suburb of St. George, (blocks 167, 733 and 299) City of St. Louis. Also, a very large amount of evidences of debt due the Bank, claims, &c. Lists of the whole will be furnished on application to the Trustees at Springfield. The whole property will positively be sold, without reservation, to the highest bidder. One fourth of the amount of the purchases must be paid in cash on the day of sale, and a credit of twelve months given for the remainder. The liquidation certificates of the bank and all other evidences of its indebtedness will be received at par. Should any of the evidences of debt remain out standing after the property is sold and paid for, they will of course be valueless; and the holders of certificates should have them all at the sales. URI MANLY, N. H. RIDGELY, JAMES CAMPBELL, Trustees. Springfield, Ill., Oct. 20th, 1862.

KENOSHA WATER CURE. A FIRST CLASS SANITARY ESTABLISHMENT. Is pleasantly situated on the Lake Shore, at Kenosha, thirty-five miles from Milwaukee, and fifty miles from Chicago. This Institution offers the greatest inducements to those who are afflicted with any form of Chronic Disease. The medical department in charge of thoroughly scientific Hydropathic and Homœopathic Physicians, who have made Chronic diseases a life study for years. Females, laboring under diseases peculiar to their sex, are assured of the most delicate and successful treatment. Soldiers suffering from exposure in malarious districts are advised to resort to the "Cure" at once, and thereby save time and expense. For further particulars, address or apply to CHAS. F. REED, M. D., or Mrs. A. H. REED, Physicians, or E. PENNOYER, Proprietor. Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 25, 1862.

BLANKETS. 18,000 10 lb. the pair, 5 yards 6 inches wide by 7 yds. long. 20,000 4 lb., 5 lb., 6 lb., and 7 lb. the pair, all sizes. BLUE, GREY AND BROWN GREY. 5,000 light weights, Low Plaid Horse Blankets. 1,000 fine heavy French Standard Officer's Blankets. ALSO, 40,000 yards all Linen Haversack and Knapsack Drills, 12,000 yards 11-4 Bleached Hospital Sheetings. And a large assortment of goods for Linings. All the above can be immediately delivered. Terms Cash or United States Certificates of Indebtedness. GEORGE D. PARRISH, Philadelphia, Penn.

NOTICE.—A meeting of Stockholders of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company will be held in Jacksonville on the ninth day of December, 1862, for the purpose of considering and approving or rejecting articles of consolidation between the said Company and the Jacksonville, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, and if said articles shall be approved, the first election for Directors of the consolidated Company will be held in Jacksonville on the tenth day of December, 1862. W. G. GREENE, President. JAS. BERDAN, Secretary.

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON. The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at its Dock, in Chicago, a supply of Charcoal Iron, direct from its Blast Furnace, and of all grades, to which the attention of those wanting the best quality of the Lake Superior Metal is invited. Office No. 13 Wells street. JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., Agents.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE, AT Port Stanley, Canada West. Comprising extensive Machine Shops, Moulding-room, and everything necessary for carrying on a flourishing business in the manufacture, chiefly of Agricultural Implements, for which the surrounding country affords a ready and profitable sale. The premises and machinery, &c., are in the best of order, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to J. G. HARPER, London, Canada West.

DUFFIELD & HILTON, (Late of Louisville, Ky.) PORK AND BEEF PACKERS. New Stone Packing House, near the intersection of Archer Road and Grove street, South Side, Chicago. Office at A. C. Badger & Co.'s Banking House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Particular attention given to the curing of Duffield's celebrated Hams and English Meats. CHAS. DUFFIELD. JNO. C. HILTON.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—A cargo of COAL, To arrive, for sale by P. CLINE, No. 60 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking tobacco of approved manufacture in barrels, half barrels, &c. For sale at current rates by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

BOXES! BOXES!—If you want PACKING BOXES, SOAP, CANDLE, CRACKER or FLOUR BOXES of any description, you will find it to your advantage, before going elsewhere, to purchase the same of GOODWILLIE & HATCH, corner of Canal and of Michigan streets, North Pier. Goodwillie & Hatch have Whitewood Lumber for sale. Post Office Box 2857.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kune will attend to the clearing of Vaults, Privies, and the removing of offensive matter of all description, spoiled meats, dead animals, &c. Rain water cisterns cleaned and purified. All work done with promptness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. Post Office Box 1448.

BUCKSKIN GOODS.—The best stock in town and lowest prices. Army Gloves, Officers' Gloves, Farmers' Gloves, all kinds of Gloves for Men and Boys. Sutlers and dealers supplied in any quantity. MILITARY GOODS. Wholesale and Retail at reduced prices. E. R. BOWEN, 30 Clark street, (up stairs), over the United States Express Office.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

$5,000 Challenge. NEW FURNACE. BEECHER'S AIR HEATING AND RADIATING FURNACE COMBINED, (patented August 27th, 1861,) for burning ANTHRACITE or BITUMINOUS COAL. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish their customers with two sizes of their NEW FURNACE. All those in want of Furnaces for heating Dwelling Houses, Stores, Churches or Public Buildings, would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Our Furnaces are the most durable and economical in use, and are bound to supercede all other Furnaces in market. References given if required. The subscribers challenge the world to produce a Furnace for heating buildings that will supercede the BEECHER FURNACE. BEECHER & PARKER, 260 Madison street.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company. DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS, GORE'S PATENT HAY PRESS. PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS, PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS, —FOR— Pike's Peak or Lake Superior. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc. Saw Mills, Flouring Mills, And Machinery of all description. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. P. W. GATES, President, CHICAGO, ILL. N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

IRON, STEEL, Heavy Hardware. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago, Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in IRON AND STEEL, NAILS, NORWAY NAIL RODS. Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Nuts, Washers, Rivets, Bolts, WOOD MATERIALS, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, BENT STOCK, &c. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED Thimble Skeins and Boxes. BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.

HOT AIR FURNACE. For Heating Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c. We would advise all in want of the best Heating Furnace to call at 195 LAKE STREET, And examine the above, which we warrant, for durability and economy, superior to any in the West. Manufactured and sold at 195 Lake street, three doors west of Wells street, by SEAVEY & CO.

Stove Polish.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON STOVE POLISH, Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J. And for sale by their Wholesale Agents, JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., 13 South Wells street, Chicago. Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the cask or number.

Removal.

REMOVAL.—Christopher Metz, Agent for the genuine P. P. Stewart Cooking Stove for coal and wood, and dealer in House Furnishing, Hardware, Stoves, Tin Ware, &c. 220 Dearborn street, Chicago, Cobb's Building.

PEARSON & DANA Have removed to NO. 173 LAKE STREET, Where they offer a prime stock of BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

REMOVAL.—A Fredin begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his place of business, and Sample Room of FURNITURE to NO. 182 LAKE STREET, (Second-Floor.) He will devote his attention, as heretofore, to filling orders for his first class Furniture.

Worsted Goods.

WOOLEN HOSIERY, Ladies' and Misses' Balmoral Hose, FINE RED AND BLACK YARNS. HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS, Men's Hoods, Sontags, Nubias, Mittens, Sleeves, Leggings, &c. ZEPHYR WORSTEDS WOOLEN YARNS, HAND-KNIT SCARFS, (our own importation.) MEN'S HALF HOSE, LADIES' RIBBED HOSIERY. NEW COMMENCED SLIPPERS, All at the lowest cash prices. SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

Worsteds! Worsted Goods! Skirts! Corsets!! The largest and cheapest stock of the above goods in the city, now on exhibition at 78 Lake Street. Ladies are invited to call. GRAVES & IRVINE. 78 LAKE STREET.

Military Goods

MILITARY GOODS.—Swords, BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS, Smith & Wesson's, Moore's, Colt's, Prescot's and other REVOLVERS, and all articles in the Military Line, at lowest prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at GEO. T. ABBEY'S 138 Lake street.

ENOCH WOODS, (Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,) No. 180 LAKE STREET, DEALER IN Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives, AND MILITARY GOODS. Powder and Shot, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. Practical Plumber, AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE. The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Building and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory, 251 and 169 East Washington street.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 4146. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Salt.

SALT! SALT! SALT!—The subscribers, AGENTS FOR SEVERAL OF THE CELEBRATED SAGINAW WORKS, Offer Salt, in lots to suit purchasers, for immediate or future delivery, at the lowest current rates. 50 bags Salt Petre for sale by GILPUCK & THORNE, 104 South Water street.

SALT. 2000 Sacks G. A. Liverpool Salt On dock and for sale in quantities to suit by LEDUC & GIBBS, No. 82 and 84 South Water street.

Copying Fluid.

REDLICH'S VIOLET COPYING FLUID gives several distinct and clear impressions, flows more freely than any other Copying Ink, does not settle, and will copy several weeks after writing. SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS. Trade supplied at 83 Green Bay street, or Post Office Box 1633, Chicago.

Plantation Bitters.

S.-T.-1860-X.

A VOICE FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD! The Right Kind of Testimony! READ AND PONDER.

The special correspondent of the NEW YORK EXPRESS, who was with the army during the campaign in Maryland, says of the recent battles:

* * * * * * *

This battle (Antietam) has been the most sanguinary of the war, and the only one fought with design and upon military principles. The arrangement of our corps—the over-looking position of the commanding General—the sending into action the right and the left—the closing up of the centre and final success—all excites bewildering admiration, and carries the mind to the great fields of Austerlitz and Wagram, fought by Napoleon. Of all this have I spoken. The heart history of such a conflict, purchased by the life and blood of twenty thousand men, must be found in the hospitals. War has its glories—but it has its ten thousand demons in these human tortures, that make the eye-balls ache—the heart bleed—the lips palsy—and the brain reel. The sight is at first positively unendurable. The life blood of some is still trickling away in silent calmness—while the dissevered limbs and maniac brain of others give rise to sounds God grant I may not again witness.

But ye mothers who now seek a son—or wife a husband—or sister a brother—or sons a father—know and be consoled that even now the hand of mercy is watchful, and better care is bestowed upon your loved one than might at first seem possible. It was in the hospital where rested the gallant Hooker, that I learned history of those mythical words so often seen and so little understood, "S. T.—1860—X." Anything alleviating the sufferings and saving the lives of our soldiers, is a national blessing. I witnessed some astonishing results from this article.

It is well known that the effects of gunpowder and excitement is thirst, which, added to the loss of blood in the wounded, creates the necessity of a reviving stimulant. In this particular hospital, the physicians were allowing their patients to drink Plantation Bitters, otherwise called S. T.—1860—X, and although the wounded are most numerous here—this division having opened the fight at five in the morning—the men were mostly composed, and there was but very little fainting. The article acts upon the stomach and nerves in the most incomprehensible manner, superior to brandy, and without subsequent stupefying reaction. It is originated in the West Indies, containing calisaya bark, winter green, lavendar, anise, clove buds, orange peel, snake root, &c., preserved in St Croix Rum—the S. T.—1860—X being a secret ingredient not yet revealed to the public. It is principally recommended for want of appetite, disordered liver, intermittent fevers stomachic difficulties, &c. I understand it was somewhat known in the Southern States previous to the war, and it appears an agent of Jefferson Davis recently applied to the proprietors for the privilege to make it for hospital purposes during the war, to which they made the following reply:

NEW YORK, Jan. 16th, 1862.

Dr.———, Agents of, etc.:

Dear Sir:—In reply to your communication, offering us "Fifty thousand dollars for the recipe and right to make the Plantation Bitters for hospital purposes during the war," we beg to say your price is a liberal one, considering it would cost us nothing to comply, and that otherwise we can derive no revenue from the Southern States; but, sir, our duties to our Government and our ideas of consistency would not allow us to entertain it, although it might please us to assuage the sufferings of your misguided followers. We remain, Very respectfully yours, P. H. DRAKE & CO.

These gentlemen give the history of certain ingredients of their article for over two hundred years—showing that through all changes of the medical profession and its practitioners, strength, composure and cheerfulness has been derived from these sources. Dr. Woods, in the Washington Hospitals, informed me that he had been unable to produce an hour's sleep in one patient for nearly two weeks, and he was sinking and crazy, until the Plantation Bitters came to his knowledge, when one day's trial gave him a night's rest, and he was now fast recovering. I am surprised our Government has not equalled Jefferson Davis in energy, and adopted this invaluable article in all our hospitals. As a lay member, I can bear witness it is "good to take," and affords more energy and life than anything I ever tried. Success to the Plantation Bitters.

But I have digressed, in my text I shall speak of gathering in the wounded, burying the dead, &c. NICODEMUS

This testimony, coming from a high source, was voluntary, and unsought for by Messrs. Drake & Co., and was given as an item of important news in the EVENING EXPRESS. Comment is unnecessary. No such encomium has ever been bestowed upon a medicine before, and thousands will attest that it is deserved.

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S IMPROVED MELODEONS. Warranted for Five Years.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week. Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
87 Fulton street..........New York.
43 Lake street..........Chicago.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tolman & Co..........Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn..........Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber..........St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak..........Philadelphia.
A. Couse..........Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein..........New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer..........Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago. Or either of the above wholesale agents.

Business Cards.

SAMUEL S. GREELEY, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, makes surveys and subdivisions of land, locates buildings, adjusts disputed boundaries, prepares estimates, &c. Office with Rees & Rucker.

DENTAL. Those afflicted with worse than useless artificial teeth, and those desiring new, should call on Dr. Godfrey, 109 Lake street, opposite Palmer's, and get the benefit of twenty years experience, and the comfort of teeth practically useful. N. B. No "cheap clap-trap work" performed, but first-class operations at prices reduced to suit the times.

C. J. WYETH, MALT HOUSE, Corner Canal and West Monroe streets, Chicago, Ill.

RAISING AND REMOVING. J. S. McINTIRE Has the best apparatus in the country for Removing Buildings. Address P. O. Box 1817, or call at No. 20 Ohio street, Chicago.

DR. WALTER HAY, No. 85 South Clark Street, CHICAGO. OFFICE HOURS.—8 to 9 A. M.; 12 to 1, and 5 to 6 P. M.

ERNST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill. Loans negotiated on real estate security.

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT, NO. 48 STATE STREET. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink &c. &c. Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

POTATOES.—It is not too late to secure a few Neshannock, Peachblow or Shaker-Russett Potatoes, at a MODERATELY HIGH PRICE, By leaving orders at 35 State street. R. P. STANLEY.

CRANBERRIES, For sale on Commission by FRED. S. DAY, No. 10 Dearborn street.

Commission Merchants.

SLOAN & FERRELL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 20 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. W. P. SLOAN. J. E. FERRELL.

BALLENTINE, LAWRENCE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 7 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Illinois. DAVID BALLENTINE, HENRY A. BALLENTINE, BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

ALBERT E. NEELY, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 240 South Water street, (corner of Franklin) Chicago, Illinois.

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 178 South Water St., Chicago.

T. M. TURLAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And dealers in Sorghum. 179 South Water street, Chicago.

A. J. HOAGLAND, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 124 South Water Street, CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS. Liberal advances made on property consigned to PHARE & THORP, New York. REFERENCES: Peter Cooper, Esq., New York. Geo. S. Coe, Esq., Pres't Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y. Anthony Halsey, Cash'r Tradesmen's Bank, N. Y.

STILES, BREWSTER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office and Warehouse No. 229 South Water street and No. 9 Franklin street. Liberal advances made on consignments.

McCOMBIE & CHILD, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 11 Water street, New York. REFERENCES.—Goodrich, Willard & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Oglesby, Esq., do.; Along, Child, Esq., New York City; E. S. Fay, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Willard & Child, Chicago Ill.; Munn & Scott, do.; Oglesby & Macauley, New Orleans, La.; Corn Exchange Bank, New York City. J. ALEX. M'COMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

DUGALD STEWART & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 154½ South Water street, Chicago. Post Office Box 975.

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal. Warehouse 81 and 84 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. J. LEDUC. F. S. GIBBS.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, BROOM CORN, HIDES, &c. Warehouse, No. 261 South Water street. WILLIAM LITTLE. GEO. A. SACKET.

UNDERWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—187 South Water-st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building. P. L. UNDERWOOD. S. L. UNDERWOOD. BEN W. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street, (Aiken's Building) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Business confined strictly to Commission.

M. S. YARWOOD, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Pomeroy's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 621. Business confined strictly to Commission.

FARWELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 139 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES.—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co. CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business STRICTLY and EXCLUSIVELY commission. JAS. H. TUCKER. GEO. A. GIBBS. DAVID NUEL.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 218½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. A Commission Charge on advances made on bills of lading, &c. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO., Forwarding and Shipping Agents. Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c., from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to 75,000 bushels Grain per trip. 62 Canal Wharf, Montreal. Anglin's Wharf, Kingston.

MURRY NELSON & CO., No. 214 South Water street, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Produce of all kinds. A COMMISSION. MURRY NELSON. R. S. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 228 and 232 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 47 Broad street, New York. Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. ATCHISON, Jr., Agent, 152 South Water street, Chicago.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 188 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties consigning to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., they can give good superior advantages. M. S. NICHOLS. O. E. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216½ South Water Street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 3 City Buildings, St. Louis. C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. F. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

LEMON GALE & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 11 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill. Business confined strictly to Commission.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1818. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission. RICE FAY. JAS. E. WOODWORTH.

Groceries.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Green and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial Twankay, Oolong, &c., arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

SOAP, CANDLES AND SALERATUS. 2,000 boxes Palm Soap, 1,000 boxes Chemical Soap, 1,000 boxes Castile Soap, 2,000 boxes Star Candles, 2,000 boxes Saleratus. In store and for sale by TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie st.

2000 BOXES STAR CANDLES, favorite brands, just out and for sale by TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street.

War Claims

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF ISAAC R. HITT & CO., Chicago, Ill., 86 Dearborn st. Any officer, soldier, seaman, widow or friend wishing to collect subsistence, Quartermasters, Contractors bills, back pay, bounty, pension or prize money, may address us with stamp inclosed, and receive all necessary instruction.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. All kinds of Claims promptly collected. Pensions and Bounty obtained; Treasurer's Warrants promptly collected and the money remitted. Fees $5.00. Discharged Soldiers' pay collected. Fees $1.00. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 85 Clark street.

Financial.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Illinois, Oct. 27, 1862. Notice is hereby given to all persons holding vouchers for wood furnished the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company, by Daniel D. Sherman, Agent, that the payment of the same is ordered in a decree of the United States Circuit Court, for the Northern District of Illinois of the 26th November, 1859, that the balance unpaid on said vouchers has been determined by said Court, and by the order of said Court will be paid to the claimants or their attorneys, on presentation of the proper vouchers to the undersigned. JAMES ROBB, Special Receiver.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, November 5th, 1862. Notice is hereby given that Auditor's Warrants, drawn on account of the "WAR FUND," Nos. 1 to 850 inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office, and after the 15th day of November, 1862. WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property, from three to five years, at a LOW RATE OF INTEREST. J. H. DUNHAM.

Wholesale Houses.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

We have the largest and best assorted stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING To be found in the West, which we offer for cash and approved credit at very Low Prices. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Wool Overshirts, Wool Socks, Overalls, &c., &c. Huntington, Wadsworth & Co. 34 & 36 LAKE STREET. N. B.—We are daily in receipt of new and desirable styles of Clothing from our manufactory in Boston.

500 BALMORAL SKIRTS!! Of every style, of both Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, Just received at STRYKER & CO'S, 141 LAKE STREET. BONNET RIBBONS. TRIMMING RIBBONS, BELT RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, A large stock of Fresh Goods. JUST OPENED AT STRYKER & CO'S. LUPINS' FRENCH MERINOES, Ottoman Valours and Repts, A fine stock of new styles DRESS GOODS, JUST RECEIVED. MODE CHECK CASSIMERES, For Boys' Wear, Heavy Meltons and Double Milled Cassimeres, Suitable for Fall and Winter Wear. Now opening at STRYKER & CO'S. ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES, Wool Hoods, Nubias and Sontags, ALL FRESH GOODS. Some novelties in FALL CLOAKS, including the new "ZOUAVE SACQUE." Also, a very extensive stock of Shawls, NOW READY at STRYKER & CO'S, No. 141 LAKE STREET.

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862. Weber, Williams & Yale, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, FURS, BUFFALO ROBES, BUCKSKIN GOODS, Parasols, Umbrellas, Straw Goods, &c., &c. 25. LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 25. We have now in store the largest stock in our line that has ever been brought to this market, purchased of manufacturers for cash before the recent advance on materials and labor, which enables us to offer goods at a rate not lower than any house East or West. We have increased our salesroom by adding two rooms, giving us five rooms 25x100 feet, and have added to our largely increased stock a full assortment of MEN AND BOYS' BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITTENS. Our stock is adapted to the wants of all dealers in the Northwest, and in extent, variety, quality or cheapness by any to be found in any market. We keep our stock full at all times and give special attention to orders, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases. Merchants who have not bought of us are especially invited to give us a call this season. Those who have purchased in other markets are assured that we are fully prepared and determined to compete successfully with the best class of houses, either by the dozen or package. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

RAWSON & BARTLETT Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Thetus Kip and Calf and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufactures, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

Sewing Machines.

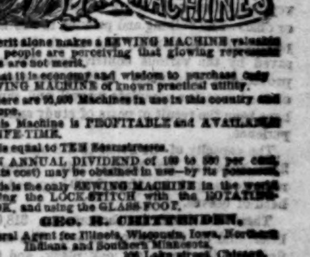
The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction and fasten the end of seams, which, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western country. With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and sample of work, address FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., Post Office Box 2686. Salesroom, 124 Lake street.



Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.

There are 95,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE-TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota, 105 Lake street, Chicago. Circulars may be had on application or by post.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE Sewing Machines. INVENTED IN 1845. IMPROVED IN 1862. Manufactured by A. B. HOWE, Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the HOWE SEWING MACHINE, And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License. ... Improved Howe Sewing Machine, And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, or trouble in sewing over seams of the coarsest material, and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order. Agents wanted in this and other Western and Northern States, where not already appointed. Circulars, containing full description of machine, can be had on application, or sent by mail. Address J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 46 Lake street, Chicago.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

CHICAGO PROVISION TRADE.

Wonderful Increase in the Business.

LIST OF NEW PORK AND BEEF HOUSES.

Chicago the Largest Packing Point in the World.

It is but a few years since that Chicago stood quite low in the list of prominent packing points in the United States. Before her stood Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis; and, if we mistake not, some of the river towns above St. Louis packed more hogs six or seven years ago than were cut in Chicago. Now, mark the revolution in this trade. Not only has Chicago outstripped St. Louis and Louisville, but even Cincinnati—so long the Porkopolis of the West—has had to yield the palm to Chicago. Last season, contrary even to our own expectations, we beat Cincinnati—having cut no less than 514,118 hogs, while Cincinnati cut only 483,000.

The following table shows the amount of Hogs packed in this city each season since 1852-53:

HOGS PACKED IN CHICAGO FOR TEN SEASONS.

Season.	No. of Hogs Cut
1852-53	48,156
1853-54	52,849
1854-55	73,694
1855-56	80,380
1856-57	74,860
1857-58	99,262
1858-59	185,000
1859-60	167,918
1860-61	231,335
1861-62	514,118

How many hogs will be cut here during the season just opened, is a matter of mere conjecture at present; but during the past summer there have been erected in this city and on its outskirts eight or nine large houses, and about double that number of small concerns. The capacity for cutting, therefore, is nearly doubled, and it is expected that there will be cut at least 700,000 during the season. Some even place the figures as high as 1,000,000, but this amount is looked upon as an exaggeration. Last season the entire receipts of hogs were 746,667, of which 228,000 were shipped East. Now, there is no reason in the world why a single hog, live or dressed, should be shipped East or anywhere out of Chicago to be packed. Our facilities for packing here are fully equal to any other place in the United States, and there should be no shipments of hogs during the packing season.

Our readers will be better able to judge of this trade by the following table of receipts and shipments of Hogs at this city during a series of years:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF HOGS AT CHICAGO FOR TEN SEASONS.

	Received.	Shipped.
1852-53	65,158	10,000
1853-54	73,980	10,628
1854-55	308,565	52,881
1855-56	438,539	187,763
1856-57	220,702	163,074
1757-58	213,216	88,546
1858-59	251,102	46,434
1859-60	255,884	71,966
1860-61	354,684	119,886
1861-62	746,667	224,682

From the above it will be seen that every season, for the last ten years, a large proportion of the Hogs received here have been shipped East, for want of facilities here to pack them. This will probably cease from this time henceforth.

With regard to Beef Packing Chicago has for many years stood foremost, both as regards quantity and quality. But the facilities for this branch of the trade are also greatly increased, and we have no doubt but, large as the business has been, it will be extended. The following table shows the number of Beeves packed here for eleven seasons:

BEEVES PACKED IN CHICAGO FOR ELEVEN SEASONS.

Season.	Beeves Packed.
1851-52	21,866
1852-53	24,663
1853-54	23,431
1854-55	22,691
1855-56	28,972
1856-57	14,987
1857-58	34,675
1858-59	45,504
1859-60	51,809
1860-61	25,209
1861-62	55,312

Thus far the present season there have been cut upwards of 20,000 head; but the packing will probably be continued at intervals up till next April.

Below will be found a list of the new houses erected during the past summer and fall, with some particulars, descriptive and otherwise:

A. E. Kent & Co.'s Pork and Beef House.—This house, now in full operation, is situated at the foot of Jefferson street, West Side, and on the south branch of the river. It is the largest, and probably one of the best arranged and fitted-up establishments in the West—if not in the United States. The size of the main building is 173 by 125 feet, three and four stories high.

In the first story there is a yard for hogs, 125 feet long by 40 feet wide. In severely cold weather this will be found a most profitable and advantageous arrangement. There is also a large room—100 by 125 feet for bulking meats; and another room—80 by 33 feet—for drawing off lard. The balance of this story is occupied by boiler, engine room and coal reservoir.

In the second story is a very large and commodious lard room, a cooperage room, and a room for slaughtering and packing beef, the dimensions of which are 100 by 125 feet. There is also a brine room, 40 by 125 feet, with other rooms for storage, &c.

In the third story there is a room for slaughtering, hanging and cutting hogs—the arrangements for which are of the most approved character. It is 125 feet long by 100 feet wide, and is in every way roomy and convenient. There is also on this floor a lard room, for filling the tanks.

The fourth story of this immense establishment is divided into hog-pens, where they are kept previous to being slaughtered. There is also on this floor an immense salt-bin, with slides, &c., connecting with all parts of the house.

Around the entire house is an inclined plane—winding from floor to floor, up which the hogs and cattle are driven to their respective pens.

Throughout the house there are numerous slides, traps and avenues for the quick conveyance, either up or down of the salt, meats, or offal. The bulking and packing rooms are particularly convenient, and much labor is saved by the various contrivances and improvements introduced. In fact, the design of the house is a complete marvel, and must have been the result of years of study and experience.

The capacity of the house to kill and cut is 2,000 hogs and 300 beeves daily. There is room to hang at one time 2,500 hogs and 300 head of beeves.

There was used in the erection 318,000 brick and 500,000 feet of timber. The main floors of the house are oak plank, and the beams and joists of solid oak timber.

The size of the lot on which the establishment is built 300 by 343 feet. There is a river front of 300 feet, with a good dock, while a railroad track is about to be built on the street in front of the house.

There are six large tanks for rendering Lard—and the arrangements for steaming are excellent. Instead of keeping the pressure very high as in most tanks, it is very rarely above 15 pounds. The apparatus for cooling and running into the packages is ingenious and labor-saving. In this connection it is proper to state that the steam-rendered Lard of E. A. Kent & Co., has a high reputation in this and Eastern markets.

In the room for slaughtering and hanging hogs, there is a rare display of labor-saving appliances. As soon as the hog is killed, it is carried forward to the scalding tub, and by machinery adapted to the purpose, it is within a few minutes hanging on the hooks. Everything seems in its proper place, and every man and boy has his particular task allotted to him. The same ingenious adaptation of means to ends is displayed in the room for slaughtering and hanging beeves.

This house—which is pronounced a model pork and beef house—was built during the past summer, under the immediate superintendence of W. H. Richardson, esq., a packer of many years' experience and of high reputation. To him is wholly due the numerous labor-saving improvements introduced; and who seems to have made the subject such a study that there is nothing to be altered or improved. The builder of the house was Mr. T. H. Richardson, of this city.

V. A. Turpin & Co.'s Packing House.—The packing house of Messrs. V. A. Turpin & Co. is situated on Grove street, just north of South street, and extends from the railroad to the river. It is built of brick—is 100 by 115 feet, and three stories high—the lower or basement story being of stone.

The house is constructed with special reference to economy of labor, and can probably do more work with an equal number of hands than any house in the country.

The upper story is used for slaughtering. It has hanging capacity for 1,500 dressed hogs. The chopping blocks, trimming-tables, &c., are so arranged that the lard, heads and trimmings can be thrown directly to the tanks and thus a large amount of labor in wheeling is saved. From this story the meats, after the hog is cut, will be sent to the lower stories in slides—those for barreling to the main floor, and those for bulking to the basement.

The main story is for packing meat in barrels, and for cooling and drawing the lard. The office is also on this story, and is heated with steam. Here also is stored the salt and barrels and tierces in numbers sufficient for the day's work. The basement is for curing cut meats exclusively, and has been very carefully arranged for that purpose. It is entirely above ground. The walls are of stone, and two feet thick. It is lighted by twelve windows, and is ventilated by six flues leading out through the top of the house. This last is a new feature in packing houses, and is thought, by the proprietors, to be of great practical advantage, in carrying off the foul air without exposing the meat to the freezing temperature by opening the windows and doors.

The house is furnished with four of Wilson's iron tanks and an ingeniously constructed lard drier. The lard coolers are of iron and of ample proportions. The boiler is a tubular of forty horse power. A beautiful little engine of five horse power is used for supplying water, and for hoisting box meats, salt, &c., in various parts of the house.

A full supply of hydrant water is obtained from the main in South street. The house was built by V. E. Rusco, esq., after plans furnished by the proprietors, and is most creditable to all concerned. The joiners work is worthy of special notice, as being far neater and more substantial than is usual in such establishments.

Taking it all in all it is, what it was originally intended it should be, a model packing house.

McCabe's Packing Houses.—Robert McCabe, esq., a well known packer of great experience and long standing, has erected two large packing houses on the South branch of the river, east side, between the Archer road and the river. They are built within 100 feet of each other, of solid stone, the dimensions of one being 80 by 160 feet, and of the other, 80 by 162 feet. They are both three stories high, and are each furnished with four iron tanks, with coolers. The interior arrangements of the houses are much admired, and the capacity of the two houses will be about 3,000 hogs per day, or 1,500 each.

Messrs. Duffield & Hilton, formerly of Louisville, have leased one of the houses, and are now operating. Mr. McCabe will run the other house himself.

As soon as the packing season is over, it is the intention of Mr. McCabe to convert the houses into grain warehouses. New patent elevators will be erected in the houses, so that they can be used in spring and summer as grain houses, and in winter as pork houses. At the present time, when storage room is so valuable, this is a most important improvement in the erection of pork houses along the branches of our river.

The capacity of the two houses, when converted into grain warehouses will be about 350,000 bushels.

F. Gelpcke's Pork House.—This house, just being finished, is situated on the south branch of the river at Old street bridge. It is a large brick structure, with stone basement—the dimensions being 75 feet wide and 150 feet deep, three stories high. Besides this, there is a shed 48 by 220 feet, two stories high. The lower story is used for bulking meats, and the upper story for hog pens—capable of accommodating at one time 3,000 hogs. In the rear there is a shed 108 by 60 feet for storage, &c.

There are three lard tanks, capable of containing 60 tierces each, and two kettles with a capacity of six tierces each—the capacity of the whole being equal to 300 tierces per day.

The interior arrangements for slaughtering, cutting and curing are said to be unsurpassed by any house in the West. Neither pains nor expense have been spared to render it one of the most desirable houses in the city.

Its capacity is estimated at 1,500 hogs per day.

G. W. Pulsifer's Pork and Beef House.—This is a fine new brick erection, three stories high, 100 feet wide, and 151 feet deep. It is situated on South street, on the east side of the South Branch of the river—there being a water communication with the rear and a railroad track in front of the building, thus rendering it easy to ship product either by lake, canal or railroad.

There is fitted up in the house three very large and capacious lard tanks; and all the interior arrangements and appointments for slaughtering, cutting, curing and handling product, are of the most approved character.

The capacity of the house is 1,000 hogs and 300 beeves daily. J. E. Norwood Esq., formerly of Quincy, and an old and experienced packer, has the entire management of the house.

Geo. Steel & Co.'s Packing House.—During the past few months, the packing house of Messrs. Geo. Steel & Co., on the corner of West Randolph and Jefferson streets, has been greatly enlarged by the addition of a substantial brick building—till now its dimensions are 80 feet wide by 84 feet deep, and three stories high. The old part of the building has been raised to grade, and the cellars are now considered the best in the city—being seven feet six inches from floor to ceiling. These cellars are admirably adapted for bulking and curing meats.

As there is no slaughtering done here, the operations will be confined principally to dressed hogs, and the arrangements for thawing out frozen hogs are very complete. The capacity of the house is estimated at 800 to 1,000 hogs per day.

Mr. Steel is one of our ablest and best packers, and we are happy to chronicle this extension of his business with the growth of the trade.

Welch's Packing House.—This house, situated at Bridgeport, on a slip of the South Branch of the river, is not yet finished. It promises, however, to be one of the finest houses in the city. Its dimensions are 75 feet wide by 150 feet deep, and is built of brick, three stories high.

The design is that its capacity will be about 1,000 hogs per day.

Mr. Welch is a Maryland packer of considerable experience.

Bell's Packing House.—This house is situated on the Archer Road, near Bridgeport, opposite Law & Co's. establishment. It has been rebuilt from the old "Morton packing house," and is now a large frame building, about 300 feet square, in one story. The capacity of the house is 600 hogs and 200 beeves daily.

Mr. Alex. Bell, the proprietor, was formerly a packer at Racine, Wisconsin, and his reputation in this market is high. He is this season principally engaged in cutting English meats—his brand of which stood very high in Liverpool last season. Although the season has just commenced, Mr. Bell has already cut 10,000 hogs.

Toby & Booth's Packing House.—During the past season this establishment has been enlarged by the addition of a frame building 300 feet long and twenty-five feet wide. This addition is designed especially for cutting and curing English meats—the arrangements for which are complete and appropriate.

The capacity of this house is now 800 hogs per day.

Messrs. Toby & Booth are old and experienced city packers, and, whether as regards their brand of Mess Pork, or of Cut Meats, their reputation is high, both in this market and in Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Huger, Coker & Co.'s Packing House.—This is a new brick erection, situated on the corner of Dearborn and Michigan streets, in the North Division of the city. Its dimensions are 40 feet wide by 100 feet deep, with two stories and basement. Its capacity to cut is about 250 hogs per day. It is intended to operate principally in Dressed Hogs, and there are excellent arrangements for thawing. There is one large kettle for rendering Lard.

G. W. Higgins & Co.'s Pork House.—This establishment comprises three stores—177, 179 and 181 Michigan street—making a house of 60 feet front by 75 feet deep. The capacity is about 300 hogs per day—it being designed to operate in frozen or dressed hogs. There are two lard tanks, and the steaming apparatus for thawing, &c., is perfect.

Freeman, Burt & Co's Packing House.—This establishment is situated on Indiana street, in the North Division. It is a frame erection, 50 feet wide by 100 feet deep, with two stories and basement. It is designed for dressed hogs, and its capacity is about 200 hogs per day.

G. & J. Stewart's Pork House.—This house, formerly situated on Harrison street, has been moved to the South Branch of the river, near the railroad bridge, where the slaughter house was formerly situated. By an extensive addition to this house, its capacity has been increased to 1,000 hogs per day.

The Messrs. Stewart have a high reputation as careful packers, and their brand is well and favorably known here and in the East.

Reed and Sherwin's Pork House.—This house was erected last year, and was in operation last season; but during the past summer it has been greatly enlarged and improved. It is situated near the Archer road, on the South Branch of the river. The main structure is 80 by 150 feet, two stories high—built of brick and stone, with a wing twenty by sixty feet, three stories, built of brick. The basement is of stone and is eight feet high, thoroughly ventilated and well adapted for curing and bulking meats. There are three iron lard tanks, with a large iron steam drier, and two kettles for rendering. The capacity of the house is 1,000 hogs per day.

Besides the above there are probably twelve or fifteen small houses in process of completion—some of them made out of old buildings, stores, &c., of which we have no particulars.

With the new houses erected and in process of completion, it is estimated that the capacity of Chicago to pack is about 20,000 hogs per day. The large houses will be able to handle about 17,000 per day, and the small ones about 3,000.

The following is a list of the packers now in operation, or intending to operate this season:

LIST OF PACKING HOUSES.

Cragin & Co.	Geo. Steele & Co.
R. M. & O. S. Hough.	G. S. Hubbard & Co.
J. G. Law & Co.	Harback & Kreigh.
Thos. Nash.	Bowers & Co.
Jones & Culbertson.	Tobey & Booth.
G. W. Pulsifer.	A. E. Kent & Co.
V. A. Turpin & Co.	Pulsifer & Co.
Duffield & Hilton.	Rob't McCabe.
Mitchell & Turner.	Gelpcke & Thorne.
Alex. Bell.	Reed & Sherwin.
Freeman, Burt & Co.	Huger, Coker & Co.
G. & J. Stewart.	G. W. Higgins & Co.
Leland & Mixer.	Flint & Thompson.
T. D. Booth.	A. Brown & Co.
Reynolds & Co.	John Hayward.
Prentice & Co.	P. Curtis.
Holden & Priest.	R. & W. H. Smith.
L. French.	— McConkey.
Aubrey & Co.	J. Louis.

There are, besides, quite a number of small houses, the names of the owners of which we have been unable to obtain.

THE SOUTH WATER STREET FIRE.

Estimate of Losses and Amount of Insurance.

As the parties interested had not investigated the matter thoroughly, they could, on yesterday, give only approximate estimates of their losses, which are as follows:

J. S. Bressler, loss in stock of highwines, wine in boxes, and fixtures, about $4,000. As his books were all lost in the fire, he can only make a statement from memory. He was insured for $2,500 in the North American Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

Snydacker & Co., had some 50,000 pounds of coffee in store, in Bressler's building—fully covered by insurance.

J. W. Finley & Co., had 600 barrels of highwines, and a quantity of flour stored in the basement of No. 245. Loss about $,000—insured for $9,000 in the Continental, Market, and North American, of New York.

E. A. Ingalls & Co., on the first floor of the same building, had, as near as can be ascertained, 400 barrels of flour and about 400 barrels of highwines—partially insured—amount of loss or insurance not ascertained.

Muggridge & Eadson had some $2,400 worth of grass seed stored in the third story which was fully covered by insurance in the Home Insurance Company of New York.

The building (No. 245) occupied by the above named parties, belonged to Mrs. Martha Hutchins, who had an insurance in the Ætna of Hartford, for $3,500. It was valued at $5,000.

In the building No. 243, Wm. Jones, grain dealer, lost his stock and fixtures valued at $1,800—upon which he had insurance for $1,600 in the Phœnix Insurance Company of New York.

E. A. Ingalls & Co. had 300 barrels of flour in Jones' store—insured $1,600.

This building (No. 243) belonged to Thomas Hoyne, esq., it was valued at $6,000—insured for $3,000 in the Liverpool and London Insurance Company.

Both buildings were of brick, five stories high, and were with contents totally destroyed, with the exception of 100 barrels of flour mentioned yesterday.

The building on Lake street, occupied by C. C. Wallin & Son, was damaged by the burning of the windows, stairs, and roof at the rear—probably $800—fully covered by insurance.

Messrs. Wallin & Son's stock of leather was damaged not to exceed $500—insured. Several rolls of leather were stolen from their store during the fire.

The origin of the fire is as yet enveloped in mystery. Mr. Bressler, in whose premises it was first discovered, had left the store only a few moments before in company with his wife and mother, and he is unable to give any solution as to the cause.

The total loss will fully reach the figures made by us yesterday morning ($40,000), but the exact amount either of loss or insurance, it is impossible yet to ascertain.

Soldiers Released from the Penitentiary.

Below will be found a list of names of the soldiers who have been released from the penitentiary at Joliet, as heretofore stated in the Tribune. In addition to the restoration of freedom, there has also been such other remission of the sentence as will restore to them their pay after the 1st prox. The following are the names alluded to, with the regiment to which they are attached:

Charles Williams, company I, 126th New York.
George W. Allimans, company I, 126th New York.
Ceylon H. Sheffer, company I, 126th New York.
Lyman Toombs, company I, 126th New York.
James Hart, company E, 126th New York.
John R. Place, company C, 115th New York.
Michael Ahr, company G, 115th New York.
Michael Smith, company C, 125th New York.
Michael Burke, company D, 125th New York.
Levi McIntosh, company G, 115th New York.
Sampson Ellis, company G, 115th New York.
Geo. McPherson, company K, 125th New York.
J. H. Boughton, company G, 115th New York.
Jacob A. Bisson, company G, 115th New York.
John Hill, company G, 115th New York.
H. I. Demsey, company F, 125th New York.
Edward Baylon, company K, 9th Vermont.
Joseph Wells, company I, 9th Vermont.
Frank Sylvester, company I, 9th Vermont.
Malcolm Morrison, company C, 125th New York.
Nolan K. Lawson, company C, 9th Vermont.
Stillman Waterman, company I, 9th Vermont.
Leonard M. Stevens, company D, 9th Vermont.
Joseph Kingsley, company G, 39th New York.
Samuel Lanenfeld, company F, 39th New York.
Patrick Hogan, company F, 65th Illinois.
Morris Connell.

Those in the Chicago Bridewell are also relieved from the disgrace of imprisonment, and returned to their regiments—their pay and sentences being remitted the same as with those in the Penitentiary.

Mr. Hayes' Speech.

In an item in yesterday's Tribune describing a flag presentation, the following sentence occurs:

The Mayor then called upon Comptroller Hayes to respond, which that gentleman proceeded at once to do. His speech was of the same character substantially as that made at the Democratic Convention, and altogether out of place.

We are assured by those who heard the speech of Mr. Hayes, that this description of his remarks does him injustice. Our reporter not happening to hear the speech, was told by the reporter of the *Zeitung* that it was of the character above stated. We are glad to learn that such was not the case; but that he spoke as a patriot and not as a partisan. We have no desire to misrepresent the Comptroller, but, on the contrary, take pleasure in setting him right before our readers. From a report given in the *Post* we make an extract which will settle the point with our readers. Speaking of the secesh flag, Mr. Hayes said:

The people who carry that flag at the head of their armies, and around which they rally with feelings of desperation, have never been wronged by us. And to make war upon our beloved country is a crime that cannot be pardoned, and for those who strike against our nation we can have no sympathy.

Will not the *Times* attend to Mr. Hayes. He certainly is astray from the teachings of that sheet if correctly represented. We do not often borrow reports, but in this instance we wish one borrowed report to counteract the other.

Veterinary Surgeon.—Those of our readers who may be the owners of, or interested in horse flesh, are aware how difficult it is to find a surgeon in whose hands a valued animal can safely be entrusted. They will therefore thank us for recommending them to Dr. Geo. H. Dadd, who has recently removed to this city from Boston, where he enjoyed a large practice in his profession, and gave eminent satisfaction to his customers. Dr. Dadd has issued a large sheet containing representations of the jaw of a horse at various ages, showing at a glance just how the age of an animal is arrived at by the teeth.

The doctor's office is at the corner of State and Adams streets.

SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.

Attempt to Shoot the Agent of the Associated Press.

A few minutes past 10 o'clock, last night, a man dressed in the uniform of a United States officer, and evidently in an intoxicated condition entered the telegraph office on the corner of Lake and Clark streets, and announced his desire to have a message sent to some point in the interior. He was politely informed by Mr. E. C. Rankin, Agent for the Associated Press, that the office was closed for the night, and therefore he could not be accommodated.

The officer insisted upon his right to have the message transmitted, as it was upon government business, and must have attention. Mr. Rankin again replied that it was impossible. Whereupon the military individual became very abusive, calling Mr. Rankin all the vile names contained in the blackguards' vocabulary. Having calmly listened, as long as he thought it necessary, Mr. Rankin reached over the counter for the purpose of collaring the individual, and with the ulterior intent of ejecting him from the office. This design was however frustrated, as the officer struck a powerful blow in the direction of Mr. Rankin's face, which that gentleman avoided and then started to go around the counter in order to a nearer proximity to his foe. When about half the distance had been accomplished he was suddenly confronted by the military man, who immediately drew a revolver, and fired at Mr. Rankin's head. The ball passed so close to his face as to produce for the moment an itching sensation, and buried itself in the wall beyond. The fellow then ran and his whereabouts have not as yet been discovered.

This is one of the most glaring attempts at murder which has recently transpired, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the villain, whoever he may be, will speedily receive his just deserts.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The South Side Contested Election Case.

Circuit Court of Cook County—*Before Hon. George Manniere*—The people *ex rel* Michael Evans. Application for a writ of *alternative mandamus*. Allusion has been made in a previous issue of the Tribune to this case. It involves the decision of the Board of Canvassers for the town of South Chicago, who, it will be remembered, threw out a portion of the returns, and issued certificates of election to nearly all the Republican candidates.

The Relator claims that the town clerk called to his assistance two justices, and proceeded to canvass the returns before they were all in, on the fourth day after the election, That at that time there were no returns from the 2d precinct of the Fourth Ward, and the precinct of South Chicago, though there was an unsigned return from the latter precinct.

That there is no time designated within which the returns must be made, and a reasonable time must therefore be given. That the returns were all in on Monday, the 6th day after election, and the canvass should there have taken place; that the town clerk acted fraudulently, in collusion with one Comstock, in getting the unsigned return from the precinct of South Chicago into his hands; and that relator was legally elected by a considerable majority. The prayer of the petition is, that the town clerk call in two justices, and enter enter on a canvass, and that a certificate be issued to relator.

The writ of alternative mandamus was issued on the 18th inst., as prayed for. It was made returnable on Thursday, but the hearing was postponed to yesterday by agreement. Shortly after the opening of the Court at the morning session, the defendant appeared by his attorneys, U. F. Linder, J. Lyle King, Lewis H. Davis and A. Garrison, and moved the Court to quash the writ. This motion was on argument the remainder of the day. The grounds upon which defendant bases his motion to quash are substantially as follows: That the writ does not show the relator entitled to the relief granted; that it does not show that the relator has no other adequate remedy, but it does appear that there is another remedy; that after the Board of Canvassers had performed the duty devolving upon them, their powers were exhausted and could not be revived; that the persons declared to be elected had a majority of the legal votes as returned to the clerk; that the Court has no power in this proceeding to revise or control the action of the Board; that the statements in relation to the ballots placed in the wrong box (2d precinct, 2d ward) is extra official and unauthorized; that returns once filed cannot be amended by canvassers or inspectors; that there is want of notice to Blake and others, who are to be affected by these proceedings; that the returns of the canvassers were made according to law; and that there is no jurisdiction in the Circuit Court to award the writ now in argument.

The arguments were made by John Lyle King, U. F. Linder and A. Garrison for the defendants, and W. C. Goudy and M. W. Fuller for the relator. The Court reserved a decision.

Recorder's Court.—The following are the names of the grand jurors for the December term of the Recorder's Court:

W. W. McFarlane, Thomas B. King, J. Sendlebach, William Hea, John J. Richards, John J. Knott, Henry Cunningham, Geo. C. Cook, C. H. McCormick, B. B. Bergole, Robert Moore, E. Crotts, J. F. McCarty, Patrick Cossadine, Robert Meadowcroft, R. D. Jones, John Gunn, C. E. Holmes, Edward Phillips, H. Warrington, Isaac Freeman, John Boorman, N. P. Wilder.

The petit jurors are as follows:

Simon C. Ripley, George W. Prickett, J. A. Montgomery, Wm. McCarty, I. N. Patterson, James T. Ryerson, John Eberts, W. H. Bruns, Lucius G. Tuttle, Josiah Randall, Eugene O'Sullivan, John F. Tracy, J. M. Jones, James Boorman, Richard Fennimore, Jerome Callahan, Henry Rheimer, J. M. Adsit, E. M. Edwards, Edward Goodrich, John S. Brewer, J. B. Shay, George W. Cobb, Elias Greenbaum.

There are now fifty-nine criminal cases on the docket and between fifty and sixty persons are in jail awaiting the action of the grand jury. Besides these some twelve or fifteen are out on bail. The December term promises to be one of great activity and to extend into the holidays.

A New Battery.—"Henshaw's Battery of Light Artillery" is the name of an organization in this branch of the service, recently recruited at Ottawa, LaSalle county, consisting of one hundred and seventy-one privates and non-commissioned officers. By order of Gen. McClernand, in whose eyes this battery has found especial favor, it is to be furnished with six 12-pounder "Napoleons," the newly adopted and most effective fieldpieces in the service, and is the first battery which will leave the State with this efficient weapon.

A battery usually contains about one hundred and ten men, and this, with all its splendid equipments, will prove the largest ever raised in the State. It is intimated that this battery will be immediately sworn into the service.

Wreck of the Ogontz.—We mentioned in yesterday's Tribune that the bark Ogontz was hard aground upon the bar at the mouth of the river. This morning she had disappeared, and the tug Monitor was sent up the lake to look for her, under the impression that she had been driven out by the wind last night. In the afternoon the information was communicated to Capt. Prindiville, that pieces of her wreck, and portions of her cargo which consisted of lumber, shingles, fish, &c., were found along the beach in front of the Hyde Park House, and along the breakwater. The Ogontz had been altered from a propeller of the same name, about two years ago.

Prompt Action.—The prompt manner in which the Great Western Railway Company of Canada indemnified the sufferers on the occasion of the burning of a baggage car on their road on Tuesday night of last week deserves mention. On Wednesday, the day following the destruction of the car, involving a loss of over $100,000; the company examined the vouchers of claimants who had lost baggage, and paid out over *seventy-five thousand dollars in cash*, in many instances taking the bare affidavit of owners of baggage and paying the full demand. Such action upon the part of a railway corporation is of rare occurrence.

Personal.—We noticed a few days since, the appointment of Edward W. Smith, formerly in the office of Higgins & Beckwith, of this city, to the position of Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Hunter, with the rank of Major in the regular army. We are informed that a fellow student of Mr. Smith's, (William P. Hepburn) was, at the beginning of the war, commissioned Major of the 2d Iowa cavalry. He served in several battles—Pea Ridge, Shiloh, &c.,—and has recently been appointed Judge Advocate on the staff of Gen. Rosecrans, retaining his rank.

Mabie's Winter Garden.—The collection of animals at the Winter Garden is very large and well selected. The performance of Langworthy in the den of lions, tigers, &c., presents a grand and imposing picture. The performances of the elephants Romeo and Juliet, are truly wonderful, and reflect great credit upon Stewart Craven, their trainer. Melville is a rider of no mean merit. The other performances are novel and brilliant. A grand display will be given to-day at 2 o'clock for the convenience of the little folks. Also tonight at the usual hour.

First United Presbyterian Church Festival.—Change of Place.—In consequence of the unexpected demand for tickets, the Festival of this congregation will not be held in the Church, as previously announced, but in Metropolitan Hall, where the committee feel they run no risk of turning any away for want of room. Ticket holders and others intending to be at the Festival will please note the change, and remember Tuesday evening, Nov. 25th, at 7½ o'clock.

Dr. Tiffany's Lecture.—A large audience assembled last evening at the Clark street Methodist Church to listen to the lecture of Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, on "Work and and its Worth—the social problem of labor." The fine elocutionary powers of the speaker were all brought into play, and his already widespread reputation as a popular orator was fully sustained by this effort. The crowded state of our columns prevents even a brief abstract of the lecture.

Improve It.—A rare chance to purchasers of bound books is now offered by Bamford & Baldwin, No. 13 Lake street. They have been marking down their books at less than half price, and are selling them at less than auction prices. Improve the chance to fill your libraries.

Off for Washington.—The 115th regiment New York volunteers left Camp Douglas on Thursday night, as previously announced, for Washington, via the Michigan Southern railroad. To-day the 126th are expected to follow.

Lecture.—Rev. James Dixon's lecture on Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, will be delivered on Tuesday evening, and not Monday, (as we erroneously stated,) at the Union Park Baptist Church. Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Reuben street Mission Sabbath School.

Photographic Albums.—A fresh supply of the new style of Photographic Albums for military collections, has been received by John W. Norris, 102 Madison street. They are very beautiful and very cheap.

The 58th Illinois Regiment.—All the paroled officers and men of this regiment have been exchanged, and are ordered by Col. Lynch to report for duty at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill.

The 60th Ohio.—This regiment was mustered out of service on the 10th, paid off yesterday, and left for their homes in Ohio, via the Michigan Central trains yesterday afternoon.

☞ Central business property is advertised for sale by Thomas B. Bryan in another column.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, 82 Customhouse street, New Orleans, La., comes here recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the south, and it is said by those requiring such services as he renders, that he has no superior in the Union. Dr. James' office is at 86 Randolph street.

A Fact Which Every One Should Know.—We mean the fact that there is no physician who has devoted his time to the treatment of specialities, who has succeeded so well in our city as Dr. James, whose office is at 82 Custom House street. He has, in his unassuming way, built up a reputation which will be lasting. This is accounted for principally from the fact that he has always labored to relieve, correctly and entirely, every person who has applied to him for relief. He does not administer drugs which seemingly cure, but totally eradicates the disease from the system.—*New Orleans Crescent, Dec. 8, 1858.*

Dr. James cures General Nervous Debility, diseases of the Skin and Blood, Organic Weakness Impotency, and all diseases peculiar to both sexes. Remember Dr. James' office is at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets. Office open from 9 A. M., till 8 P. M. Consultations inviolable.

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough business education.

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 98 Dearborn and 138 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemens' clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch will lecture in Kingsbury Hall, on Sunday, Nov. 23d, at 10½ o'clock, a. m., and at 7½ o'clock p. m. Subject in the evening will be chosen by the audience.

—Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., will preach in the Indiana street M. E. Church, (between Clark and Dearborn,) to-morrow at 10½ a. m. The pastor, Rev. L. H. Bugbee, will preach at 7½ p. m.

—The Universalist and Unitarian churches of this city, have formed a Sunday School Union, of all the church and mission schools under their care. One of their objects is to inaugurate a series of Sunday school concerts, to meet once a month the children, teachers, and all who love the work. The first concert is to be held on Sunday evening, at the First Unitarian Church, on Washington street. There will be singing by the children and short addresses by Rev. Messrs. Ryder, Tuttle, Thomas, and Collyer. The friends that attend may expect to have a good time.

☞ Preaching in the Park Avenue M. E. Church, at 10½ o'clock to-morrow morning, by Rev. S. T. Creighton; Sabbath school at 2 p. m.; preaching at 7½ o'clock in the evening, by the pastor. Strangers are cordially invited to worship at this church.

—Preaching in the Sedgwick street M. E. Church at 10½ o'clock to-morrow morning, by the pastor, at 7 in the evening by Rev. A. Coho, recently driven from Missouri.

—Rev. W. C. Jackson will preach in the First United Presbyterian church, West Washington street, corner of Jefferson, to-morrow at 10½ o'clock, a. m., and 3½ p. m.

—Westminster Presbyterian church, corner of Ontario and Dearborn streets. Services at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Rev. E. A. Pierce, pastor.

—Rev. J. B. Stewart having accepted the call to the North Presbyterian church of this city, will enter upon his labors to-morrow, 23d inst. Services morning and evening.

Mercantile Literary Union.—A meeting will be held at Bryant & Stratton's college room, on Saturday evening, Nov. 22d, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of reorganizing the Mercantile Literary Union. All of the old members are requested to be present.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Friday Evening, Nov. 21, 1862.

The call for money is pretty brisk, and the bankers are ready to supply all legitimate demands. Exchange is plenty. We quote it par buying@¼ selling—the inside figure being the more popular one. We believe all the larger bankers are ready to sell at that figure. For Gold 129½ is the largest price that dealers would pay to-day. Silver is worth 123@124, and old Demand Notes 124.

A New Provincial Bank on an Extensive Scale.—The Montreal *Gazette* says: There is to be yet another bank established in Canada by English capitalists, called the "Bank of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick," with a capital of £1,000,000 sterling. Our late Governor General, Sir Edmund Head, and Viscount Bury, are among the directors. There is a prospect of a considerable flow of English capital into this country. In fact, there seems to be more question of its judicious employment than any limitation of the flow.

The New Loan.—The terms on which the new loan of $13,500,000 has just been taken by the bankers and moneyed men, ought to be highly gratifying and encouraging to Mr. Chase, and the government. About $30,000,000 were offered, nearly all at rates varying from two to four per cent. premium. The heaviest bidding was at three and five hundredths per cent., a combination bid of a New York firm for nearly five millions of dollars being at this figure. But there were $9,505,000 bid for above this figure, and the sum of $3,915,500 was divided among the offerings at the terms of the combination, bid, all lower offers being wholly rejected. Ten millions of the amount taken will average three-and-a-half per cent. premium, giving a bonus to the government of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the $3,400,000 remaining may be reckoned at three per cent. premium, making $102,000 more, or $452,000 in all. The loan netts the government, therefore, nearly $13,865,000.

This loan may be said to have re-established the position of government securities, at a time when some timid people began to fear that public credit was seriously shaken. These bids pretty fully demonstrate that there is room in the market for at least $30,000,000 of this class of bonds. Under these circumstances the necessity for any fright on the part of government agents, for it is not probable that political and monetary panic makers can make much headway. No stimulants were applied to the patriotism of the people to induce the taking of this loan. It was a plain, fair every-day undertaking, causing no excitement, nor disturbing anybody's nerves.

Erie Railroad.—The earnings of this road for the month of October, are unofficially reported at $910,000, being $187,000 over the same period last year. The following table will show the earnings of the Erie road for the past three years, the three closing months of the present year being estimated:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
January	$339,390	464,507	605,997
February	308,279	391,932	605,026
March	426,470	458,360	535,615
April	469,815	547,174	605,755
May	419,991	596,810	575,949
June	401,560	419,062	516,190
July	371,256	372,705	557,010
August	477,823	519,009	609,281
September	538,341	515,917	684,448
October	528,597	723,262	910,000
November	554,532	724,538	900,000
December	534,979	708,126	850,000
Year	$5,345,334	6,211,836	8,333,890

The company will thus have earned in 1862 the sum of $8,333,890

Deduct the operating expenses, say 60 per cent	4,933,890
Net earnings	$3,300,000
Deduct—	
Interest on debt	$1,400,000
Rent of long dock	100,000
Dividend 7 per cent. on preferred stock	860,000
	2,360,000
Earned on old stock, say 11½ ℔ cent.	$1,940,000

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] New York, Nov. 21, 1862.

Second Board.—Stocks lower.

Chi. & R. Island	79½	N. Y. Central	103½
Cleve. & Toledo	66½	Pacific Mail	119½
Chicago & Galena	81	M. & P. du C. 1st	103
Cleve. & Pitts	40½	Ill. Cent. bonds	107
Ill. Cen. scrip	77½	Michigan Sou. 2d	93¾
Panama	137½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	71
M. S. & N. I. (b 30)	39	Galena & Chi. 1st	110
Harlem	23¾	Missouri 6s	51¾
Hudson pfd	73½	Tennessee 6s	54
Erie pfd	93	New York 6s	121½
Erie	61¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

7-30 Treas Notes...104 | U. S. 6s '81 regd...104

Money Market—Continues active and firm at 6@7 per cent. for loans on call.

Sterling exchange quiet at 140@144 for merchants', and 144@145 for bankers' bills.

American gold opened steady at 30½@30⅝; closed quiet at 30⅞ per cent. prem.

COMMERCIAL.

Friday Evening, Nov. 21, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bar'y. bu.
Canal	....	....	5100	....	300	....
G & C U R R	2149	8000	2500	735	714	1875
R I R R	630	2860	1400	....	1400	....
I C R R	400	5800	7000	....	....	700
C B & Q R R	895	5380	22125	2956	1300	425
N W R R	2413	6777	1874	....	....	1180
A & St L R R	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	5531	30127	39800	4691	3914	3859

	Lard lbs.	High-wines. brls.	Tallow. lbs.	Beef Cattle.	Grass Seed. lbs.	Live Hogs No.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	....	....	....	280	1460
R I R R	26208	....	....	31	....	900
I C R R	9950	50	....	80	18780	2803
C B & Q R R	41641	....	500	171	14469	635
C & N W	....	....	....	160	....	....
A & St L R R	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	77868	50	500	442	33389	5810

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
To Buffalo	11267	53419	54600	12000	....	....
To Oswego	....	46801	....	....	....	....
To Pt. Colb'ne	....	28006	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'g	530	19000	12290	....	....	....
To Cape Vin't	....	....	14400	....	....	....
To Toronto	....	....	31872	....	....	....
To Collingw'd	12256	....	....	385	....	....
To other ports	....	150	915	....	....	....
Total	24055	145876	113987	12385	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—NOV. 20.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Corn, bu	5,000	Lumber, ft	297,049
Rye, bu	300	Timber, ft	1,925
		Salt, brls	70
		Salt, sks	4,644

The receipts of produce to-day were light, comprising only 5,531 brls flour, 30,127 bu wheat, 39,800 bu corn, 4,691 bu oats, 3,914 bu rye, and 3,859 bu barley. The receipts of Cattle were, 5,810 Hogs, and 442 Beeves.

The leading markets to-day were firmer, but the business transacted was only moderate.

Flour was steady and quiet, with light sales, at $4.75 for white winter, and $4 40@4 50 for spring extras. The demand for shipment is unusually light, in consequence of the difficulty of shipping it—the railroads being blocked up already with freight.

There was a firmer feeling in the Wheat market, and winter grades sold at a shade higher figures; but spring wheat was neglected, and we have no change to note. The transactions were unusually light at 92½@93½c for No. 2 Red; 88c for Rejected Red; 86½@88c for No. 1 Spring; 76@77c for No. 2 Spring, and 67c for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet.

Corn was in active shipping and speculative demand, and the market advanced ½c per bushel—with sales of Mixed in store at 30@30½c, and Rejected Corn in store at 27½c. The sales at the outside quotation were very light, being only to fill a contract at a favorite house.

Oats were steady and in fair demand, with sales of No. 1 at 34½c. Rye was dull, and sales trifling at 50c. The excitement in Barley has subsided, and the market is quiet and lower. Highwines continue dull and lifeless. Timothy Seed was dull, with sales of good at $1.50.

The Provision market continues dull, but there is rather more activity, though at easier rates. Mess Pork remains neglected and entirely nominal, there being no demand whatever. English Meats are more active, though at a concession of ½c per lb on former prices. We report sales of 1,250 bxs, at 6½@6¾c for Short Boneless Middles; 6c for Short Rib, and 5¾c for long-cut Hams. A lot of 5,000 pcs Green Hams was sold to-day at 4½c loose. Lard is dull and heavy, and the only sales reported were 88 pkgs prime City Kettle at 8½c, and 300 trcs No. 1 Lard at 8c. Yellow Grease is steady at 7c, at which price we note sales of 75 trcs. Tallow is very quiet at 10c for the best City, and 9@9½c for Country.

Cooperage is very dull, with a strong downward tendency. Pork Barrels were offered to-day at $1.50, and Lard Tierces at $1 90; but buyers were offering only $1.40 and $1.75.

Salt also tends downwards. To-day 500 sacks Liverpool G. A. were sold at $2.20, subject to 4½c storage. This is a concession of 5@10c per sack. Domestic Salt is very quiet and nominal at $3.50.

Freights opened steady but closed quiet, with light engagements, at 14½c for corn to Buffalo by sail vessels, and 16c for wheat in propellers. To Oswego, two vessels were taken at 21½c for corn, and 22c for wheat.

Packing at at Peoria.

Thus far about 8,000 hogs have been cut at Peoria.

Packing at Madison, Ind.

One house at Madison, Ind., expects to cut 30,000 hogs this season.

Dressed Hogs at Detroit.

Yesterday $3 75 per 100 lbs was paid at Detroit for Dressed Hogs.

Toledo Grain Market—Nov. 20.

Received, 14,177 bu wheat, 14,520 bu corn. Wheat was steady at $1.07½@1.08 for No. 1 Red, and $1.06½@1.07 for No. 2 Red. Corn sold at 42½c for Yellow and 42c for No. 2 White. Freights, 5c for wheat and 4½c for corn to Buffalo.

Milwaukee Wheat Market—Nov. 20.

Received, 40,754 bu. Market firm, with sales of No. 1 at 88@89c, and No. 2 at 82@85c. Freights, 14@15c to Buffalo.

Pittsburgh Oil Market—Nov. 19.

We have to note another advance in refined oil, the asking rates to-day being 70c in bond, and 80c free, including packages; a sale of 1,250 brls. free, was made on Tuesday evening at 75c, including packages. A dispatch was received from New York, to the effect that refined had advanced to $1.06 in that city. We could hear of no operations in crude. What little is in market, however, is held firmly at from 25 to 28c. Sales of 19 brls. No. 1 lard oil at 90c.

Cincinnati Hog and Provision Market.

[From Yesterday's Gazette.]

It rained steadily again to-day, with a high temperature, and there was, consequently, little or nothing done in the line of killing hogs. The receipts were 5,000 head, which increased the number in pens to 30,000. This evening the weather is clearing up cool, and slaughterers will be at work to-night. Very few hogs changed hands. The market was decidedly dull, packers manifesting no disposition to operate. There was no change in quotations, however, the range being $4.25@4.50. There was nothing done in provisions. Old mess pork was inquired for at $10.75 for first class brands, but these this description was held at $11.00. Lard dull at 8¾c for prime tierces.

Milwaukee Hog Market.

[From the Sentinel, 21st.]

The trade in live hogs continues active. The number received by railroad yesterday was 839. The arrivals thus far are more than double what they were in the corresponding period of any previous season. A report of the principal sale yesterday, showing a range of $3 15@3 50 per cwt. in prices, will be found under the proper heading.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Friday Evening, Nov. 21, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged, but closing quiet. The engagements were: To Buffalo: schrs Scandinavian, Mazeppa, and two other standard vessels, corn, at 14½c; props Merchant and Plymouth, wheat at 16c. To Oswego: schr Eli Bates, corn, at 21½c; schr Fairchilds, wheat, at 22c.

FLOUR—Received, 5,531 brls; shipped, 24,255 brls. Market steady. Sales: 100 brls "Nashville Eagle" white winter on p. t.; 80 brls "Romine" at $5.75; 100 brls "Pfennings" spring extra at $4.50; 200 brls good spring extra at $4 50; 580 brls do at $4.40; 200 brls "Sigel" do on p. t.; 150 brls Jackson Co." winter super at $3 40.

WHEAT—Received, 30,127 bu; shipped, 145,870 bu. Market for winter a shade better, Spring wheat quiet and unchanged. Sales: Winter—2,200 bu No 2 Red in store at 93½c; 7,500 bu do at 93c; 400 bu do at 92½c; 1,220 bu do at 92½c; 6,000 bu Rejected Red in store at 88c. Spring—4,000 bu No 1 Spring (in Munger & Armour's) at 86½c; 4,000 bu do at 87c; 1,000 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 88c; 400 bu No 2 Spring in store at 76c; 3,000 bu do at 76½c; 4,500 bu do at 77c; 400 bu Rejected Spring in store at 67c.

CORN—Received, 39,800 bu; shipped, 113,987 bu. Market advanced ½c per bushel. Sales: 18,400 bu Mixed Corn in store at 30c; 17,000 bu do at 30½c; 25,000 bu do at 30½c; 3,300 bu do at 30½c; 15,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 27½c.

OATS—Received, 4,691 bu; shipped, 12,385 bu. Market steady. Sales; 17,000 bu No. 1 in store at 34½c.

RYE—Received; 3,914 bu. Market dull. Sales: 400 bu No 1 in store at 50c.

BARLEY—Received, 3,860 bu. Market quiet and lower. Sales: 100 bushels good at $1.00 on track; 460 bu Medium at 90c on track.

TIMOTHY SEED—Dull. Sales: 67 bags good at $1.50

HIGHWINES—Received, 50 brls. Market dull and nominal at 31@32c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 67@70c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—No inquiry, and market dull and nominal at $10.00@10.25 for old. Mess Beef—Nothing doing. Held at $9.50 for Mess, and $10 50@11.00 for extra Mess. English Meats—More active and easier. Sales:—250 boxes English Cut Hams at 5¾c; 500 boxes Short Boneless Middles at 6¾c; 250 boxes do at 6½c; 250 boxes Short Middles at 6c. Green Meats—5,000 pcs Hams at 4½c loose. Lard—Dull and easier. Sales:—88 tierces prime City kettle-rendered Leaf at 8½c; 300 tierces No. 1 and Gut Lard at 8c. Grease—70 tierces Yellow Grease at 7c.

TALLOW—Quiet. Sales, 50 brls prime city packers at 10c; 22 pkgs country at 9@9½c.

COOPERAGE—Extremely dull. Pork Barrels offered freely at $1.50@1.60—buyers offering $1.40. Lard Tierces held at $1.90—offering $1.75.

SALT—Foreign dull and lower. Sales:—500 sacks G. A. at $2.20 in store, subject to 4½c storage. Domestic Salt quiet and nominal at $3.50.

BUTTER—Quiet and easier. Sales:—48 packages prime at 17c; 18 packages good at 16c. Common grades very dull.

SORGHUM—Sales 40 brls extra at 40c.

SUGARS—Market without change. We continue to quote:

New Orleans, common to fair	10½@11½
prime to choice	11½@12
Cuba—Fair to choice	10@11
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	10½@11½
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	14½@14½
White coffee, A	13½@14
Coffee, B	13½@13¾
Extra Coffee, C	13@13¼

HIDES—Market active and firm. Quotations are as follows:

Dry Flint	18½@18½
Dry Salted	14@14½
Green Salted	8½@8½
Green	6¾@6¾
Dry Calf	8
Dry Kip	13

EGGS—Scarce and in good demand at 18@18c.

POTATOES—Market firm at 75@80c in bulk.

POULTRY—Chickens ℔ doz $1.25. Turkeys ℔ lb 6@7c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Friday Evening, Nov. 21, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts to-day amount to 662 head, distributed through the various yards as follows:

Sherman's yards	204
Mich. Southern yards	187
Pittsburgh yards	102
Cottage Grove yards	179

The offerings to-day were light, and with one or two exceptions, composed of common to medium grades. This, together with the unwillingness of packers to operate, caused the market to rule dull, but without quotable decline. There is little or nothing doing on account of shippers, from the fact that no desirable lots of shipping beeves have been offered for some time. Scallawags and inferior qualities continue dull and neglected, with no prospect of improvement. We quote the following sales:

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
19	1125	$2.95	17	1156	$2.50
17	1156	2.75	10	1100	2.25
21	1070	2.65	31	1102	2.25
22	1100	2.65	27	936	2.00
12	1400	2.60	18	973	2.00
16	1400	2.50	28	950	1.50

HOGS—The receipts to-day add up 10,670, according to the reports from the several yards:

Sherman's Yards	2,648
Michigan Southern Yards	3,950
Pittsburgh Yards	2,420
Cottage Grove Yards	1,650

Owing to the fact of the offerings being not of so good a quality as those of yesterday, and the impossibility of shippers to obtain accommodation, the market opened dull and dragging, and continued so up to noon, when the packers came to the rescue and infused a slight degree of animation to trade, but the effect was only temporary; for having in a short time picked up what was required for immediate use, they backed out, and the market closed dull, with a drooping tendency on common to medium grades. About 4,000 changed hands, at a range of $3.00@3.25 for common to medium, and $3.30@3.50 for good to extra.

We give a few of the sales:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
73	260	$3.35	103	291	$3.31½
480	220	3.06	98	279	3.25
198	220	3.05	142	262	3.41
59	214	3.20	200	260	3.50
43	225	3.25	300	300	3.50
27	251	3.30			

SHEEP—Received, none. Market nominal.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Tuesday, November 18, 1862.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.
Allerton's	3,778
Brown's	531
McGraw & O'Brien's	49
Chamberlain's	105
Sold to butchers at Bergen	260
Total	5,723
Last week	5,390
Corresponding week last year	4,193
Average No. per week last year	4,370

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

New York	1,462	Kentucky	721
Ohio	838	Michigan	423
Illinois	745	Canada	44
Indiana	551		

Beeves—The market opened yesterday with a heavy rain which had a depressing effect; the cattle looked bad, and the butchers did not take hold so freely as they would have done in fair, cold weather. Stock continued to arrive all Monday night, and did not stop coming till noon of to-day, and the sales of Monday were less than usual.

This morning, the increased number of cattle in the yards and the slow market of yesterday gave the advantage to the butchers, and the drovers say that their sales have not been made prices equal to those of last week. We think the market may be quoted at the same figures, but the stock is better, and in that way there is a more favorable market for the butcher this week; still there have been more sales at $9.00 this week.

New York State is largely represented this week; Kentucky has a good number, but they are poor. There is a reported scarcity of barrels in Chicago, which is the cause of larger shipments East.

About 200 head remained over unsold.

We quote:

Best quality	℔ head	$45 00@58.00
Good quality	"	46 00@47 00
Fair quality	"	35.00@39 00
Common quality	"	29.00@—

HOGS.

Received 34,486—Prime qualities sell as fast as they arrive, while poor swine are very slow of sale. Packers are now buying freely, but they want prime fat pork. Dressed hogs are arriving in considerable quantities by the North River barges.

We quote;

	Live Hogs.	Dressed.
Heavy prime corn-fed	4¾@5	6 @6½
Light prime corn-fed	4 @4½	5 @5½
Heavy still-fed	4½@4¾	5 @5¾
Light still-fed		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Flour—The market is more active and a shade firmer. Sales 13,400 brls. at $5 60@5.70 for super state; $5 60@5.70 for super western; $5.90@6 00 for extra state; $5 95@6 15 for common to medium extra western; $6 75@6 80 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $6 90@8.25 for good trade brands—market closing firm. Canadian flour 5c better, with a moderate demand. Sales 480 brls. at $5.95@6.15 for common, and $6.21@8 25 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $4 25@5 50. Corn meal steady and quiet.

Whisky—Market steady. Sales 650 brls. at 37 @37½c.

Grain—Wheat—Market a shade firmer, with a moderate export demand. Sales 11,800 bu. Chicago spring at $1.16@1.23; 21,000 bu. Milwaukee club at $1 21@1.30; 24,000 bu. amber Iowa at $1.31@1.34; 19,000 bu. winter red western at $1.36@1.41; 18,400 bu. amber Michigan at $1.41@1 43, and 15,000 bu white Michigan at $1.52. Rye quiet at 80c for western and 91@93c for state. Barley dull. Sales 1,300 bu. state at $1.45@1.53. Barley malt is steady. Sales 1,600 bu at $1.64@$1.67. Corn a shade firmer with a fair demand for export and home use. Sales 98,000 bu. at 70@73½c for spring mixed western—chiefly at the inside price; 65@69c for eastern; 59@63c for damaged and heated; 74c for white western, and 75c for round yellow. Oats in moderate request at 65@66c for common to prime.

Groceries—Coffee in better demand. The market for all kinds rules very strong. Sales 300 bags Rio at 28c.

Provisions—Pork market without material change, with moderate demand. Sales 1,250 brls at $13.25@13 37½ for mess, closing at the inside price; $11.50 for prime; $13 00@13 50 for prime mess. Included in the sales are 300 brls mess, delivery on January 1st, at $13.50. Beef dull. Sales 100 brls at $8 00@10.75 for country mess; $3 50@7.00 for country prime; $12 00@13 75 for repacked mess; $13.50@14 25 for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet and unchanged. Beef hams dull. Cut meats dull and nominal. Bacon sides are in moderate demand. Sales 700 boxes short ribbed middles, part for December delivery, on private terms. Dressed hogs in good demand and firm at 6@6½c. Lard—Market dull and unchanged. Sales 900 brls at 9¼@10c, and 10¼c for very choice old. Butter is selling at 15@22c for Ohio, and 21@25c for state.

BUFFALO, Nov. 21.—Flour—Market quiet and nothing selling except in retail way.

Grain—Wheat market quiet, no important sales reported. Sales of red winter Illinois at $1.18; 7,600 bu. No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.02½. Corn in fair demand. Sales, 92,000 bu. at 50@51c. Oats and other grains quiet and no sales.

Canal Freights.—15@17c on wheat and corn to New York.

Imports—18,000 brls. flour, 69,000 bu. wheat, 101,000 bu. corn.

Exports—51,000 bu. wheat, 74,000 bu. corn.

OSWEGO, Nov. 21.—Flour—Steady.

Grain—Wheat dull. Sales 5,200 bu amber Indiana at $1.26. Corn and other grains quiet.

Canal Freights—Carriers are asking 16c on wheat to New York; one engagement was made this morning at 14½c; flour 38c to New York.

Imports.—13,000 bu wheat.

Exports—2,813 brls flour, 50,000 bu wheat, 30,000 bu corn, 12,000 bu barley, 12,000 bu peas.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............Nov. 21.

Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St. Joseph, 42 m lumber, 40 m staves.
Prop Merchant, Briggs, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Collins, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Neptune, Newman, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Pacific, Morgan, Green Bay 2,043 m shingles.
Brig Fashion, King, Cedar River, 130 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Brig Sebastopol, Williams, Grand Haven, 2 cords wood.
Brig Sam Hale, Ferguson, Little Swamico, 105 m lumber.
Schr Antelope, Williams, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Centreville, 73 cds wood.
Schr Muskegon, McVea, Pulsifer's Pier, 56 cords wood.
Schr El Tempo, Hughes, Manitowoc, 126 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Kate Richmond, Shealds, Bay City, 190 m lumber.
Schr Erie, Larsen, Manitowoc, 350 m shingles, 15 m lath.
Schr Juno, Cummings, Buffalo, 200 tons salt.
Schr Kelpie, Barns, Kewanee, 85 cds wood.
Schr Robt B Campbell, Harris, Oconto, 85 m lumber, 250 m shingles.
Schr Geriunoe, Edwards, Green Bay, 550 m shingles.
Schr Falcon, Roberts, Bay City, 119 m lumber.
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Manitowoc, 100 cds wood.
Schr Autocrat, Grover, Buffalo, 2,500 sacks salt, 130 casks soda ash.
Schr Perry Hannah, Canfield, Buffalo, 190 m lumber.
Scow Laurel, Stevens, Kalamazoo, 145 m lumber.

CLEARED............Nov. 21.

Prop Maine, Brown, Ogdensburgh, 50 bu corn, 801 bls flour.
Prop G Mears, Blodgett, Lincoln, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburgh, 10,000 bu corn.
Bark Danube, Hall, Buffalo, 18,948 bu barley.
Brig Montezuma, Moore, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Brig Sam Hale, Ferguson, Little Swamico, sundries.
Schr Maine, Sherman, Grand Traverse, 90 brls beef, 186 bales hales hay.
Schr Sophia Smith, Butler, Buffalo, 15,800 bu corn.
Schr Courtwright, Christian, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Echo, Thompson, Buffalo, 10,300 bu corn.
Schr Scandinavian, Williams, Buffalo, 13,500 bu corn.
Schr Oliver Culver, Wheaton, Buffalo, 17,253 bu rye.
Schr Marshfield, Mackin, Cape Vincent, 24,498 bu corn.
Schr Crusader, Coats, Kalamazoo, sundries.
Schr Challenge, Reed, Kalamazoo, sundries.
Schr Jos Cochrane, McKee, Ogdensburgh, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Geo Worthington, Jones, Cleveland, 14,900 bu corn.
Schr Mary Brown, Carson, Buffalo, 13,100 bu wheat.
Schr J S Newhouse, Zimmer, 18,800 bu corn.
Schr Gen Scott, Morgan, Buffalo, 13,000 bu barley.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Detroit, Nov. 21, 1862.

Up—Prop Free State; bark Sherman; brig Monitor; schrs Dousman, Elenor, Mott, Amelia.

Down—Prop Union; barks Northwest, Jones, Pierson, Merrimac; brigs Sultan, Harvey, Cross, Stanhart, Banner; schrs Avery, Newman, Grape Shot, Johnson, Tartar, Atausto, Maple, Farewell, Metropolis.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED............November 20.

Gibraltar, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn, 300 bu rye.
Wm Henry, Joliet, 100 tons gravel.

CLEARED............November 20.

Prairie Queen, LaSalle, 1,250 sacks salt.
G C Morton, LaSalle, 117,678 ft lumber.
Gladiator, LaSalle, 1,850 sacks salt.
Corondelet, LaSalle, 1 854 sacks salt, 70 brls salt.
Yorktown, Ottawa, 76,577 ft lumber, 21 m pickets.
Ohio, Ottawa, 43,813 ft lumber, 1,736 cubic ft timber.
Stranger, Ottawa, 64,000 ft lumber.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER & CO.,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

100 cases	Merrimack Prints	20c. per yd.
50 "	Pacific Prints	18½c. "
50 "	Manchester Prints	18½c. "
25 "	Sprague's Prints	18½c. "
50 "	Duches, B. Prints	17½c. "
50 "	Wamasutta Prints	17½c. "
100 bales	Heavy Sheetings	25c. "
200 cases	Coats' Spool Cotton	90c.
250 "	Brooks' "	83½c
100 "	Willamantic	80c.
1000 lbs.	Cotton Yarn	67½c
1000 "	Carpet Warp	50c.

DE LAINES.

25 cases	Hamilton	23c.
20 "	Manchester	23c.
20 "	Pacific	23c.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
35,000 OZARK BAGS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETING (In all Grades.)

P. PALMER & CO.

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths, (Best Quality.)

BEDDING AND FEATHERS,

Cocoa Mattings, Rugs Mats, &c., &c.

WINDOW SHADES,

Shades of any Description Made to Order.

CURTAIN GOODS,

Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.

LOUNGES, MATTRESSES

ENNAMELED CLOTH.

P. PALMER & CO.,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

[no8-g88-1y]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on the West Side, in a first class neighborhood. The improvements cost, when new, $1,800. The whole property can be had for $2,200; only $1,200 cash and balance on long time. This is a great bargain. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

FOR SALE—A Life Scholarship in Bean's Commercial College. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—A very desirable WATER LOT. no8-x289-1w KEES & SLOCUM.

FOR SALE—Two bay Horses five years old, well broke, and kind single or double. Apply at WILSON & SMITH'S stable, Washington street, or at SUTHERLAND & GRANGER'S Lumber Yard, No. 83 North Canal street.

FOR SALE—A second-hand Express Wagon and Harness. Inquire at the southwest corner of State and Twelfth streets, Union Market.

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance. A first-class stock of Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, &c. &c., to the amount of $6,000 to $8,000, in one of the best and most healthy business towns of Southern Wisconsin. Will be sold for less than they are worth in New York. Address Post Office Box 6257, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance. Owing to poor health I propose to sell my stock of Groceries and rent my Grocery stand. This is one of the very best locations in the city. For particulars apply to JOS. C. TOZIER, Ringgold Place, corner of Indiana avenue, or address me, Post Office Box 3913.

FOR SALE—Distillery and Alcohol Works. The undersigned offers for sale his Distillery and Alcohol Works situated 4 miles above the City of Quincy, Adams County, Illinois, near a branch of the Mississippi River, navigable at all seasons. It is located on 55 acres piece of good land, with a never failing spring, furnishing a superabundance of water. The Distillery building is 70x140, and cattle barn 66x728 feet, built of stone, the machinery and fixtures in the best order, and operations can be commenced without delay. For particulars and terms address ROBERT BARTH, Post Office Box 3880, St. Louis, Missouri.

FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale his first-class Flouring Mill at Verden, Macoupin County Illinois. It has two run of stones, and is provided with the best machinery for cleaning wheat, &c., and now in operation. For particulars and terms, address ROBERT BARTH, Post Office Box 3880, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—The very desirable First Class, Iron Front Store, five stories and basement, with the lot on which it stands, No. 96 Randolph street, opposite the Matteson House. Terms liberal, and a bargain made to purchaser. Inquire of D. HORTON, No. 90 Randolph street.

FOR SALE. First-class Seven Octave Pianos. One second-hand ditto. One Bagatelle Board, with ivory balls and cues; one Portable Flouring Mill, with 21 in French burr stones; one Corn Sheller, capable of shelling 2,000 bushels per day, for sale at 116 So. Dearborn street, by J. PRESTON.

FOR SALE—The Engine and Boilers now in operation at the Machine Shops of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, Bloomington, Illinois. The Engine has a cylinder 14 inches diameter of bore, length of stroke 36 inches, pulley on engine shaft 9 feet diameter, all in fine order. The engine was built by Franklin Machine Shop, Albany, N. Y., and is taken out to give place to one of larger dimensions, as the Company have been enlarging their shops and machinery. The two Boilers are each 30 feet long, and 38 inches diameter, and contain two flues each of 12 inches diameter. The whole will be sold cheap. Apply to R. H. REES, Superintendent of Machinery, at Bloomington, or to the Superintendent at Company's Office, Masonic Temple, Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOR SALE At $65 Each, Two New One Horse Tread Powers, Emery's Patent. Also, six of Ingersoll's Patent Hand Hay Presses. MANSFIELD & WHITING'S Improved Clover Hullers—will hull thirty bushels in ten hours. GEO. W. BRAYTON, Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Good Boiler, SIXTY-FIVE HORSE POWER. Can be seen in use. Apply at Caloric Grain Dryer. SYLVESTER MARSH & CO.

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms—Large and thriving settlement at Vineland, mild climate, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL. Produces Larger Crops, Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. Good Business Openings—Good Society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of rooms, unfurnished, and two single rooms, with board, can be obtained at 22 Fourth avenue.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant family rooms, to rent with board, at No. 5 Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park. References required.

BOARDING—A suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, can be had, suitable for a gentleman and wife, at No. 111 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—First-class Boarding in the new four-story brick house, corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets, (1st Monroe street) within a few minutes walk of the Post Office. Elegant suits of rooms suitable for gentlemen and their wives, also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Day boarders can be accommodated. This is the most pleasant and convenient location in the city for those who wish a first-class home. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Day board for several gentlemen at 88 Wabash avenue. Also, a room with board for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board, and a pleasant suit of unfurnished front rooms at No. 22 West Randolph street. A few single gentlemen can also be accommodated with board in same house.

Wanted.

WANTED—Blacksmiths. Apply at the office of the ... Railroad, ...

WANTED—Board in a private family, for a gentleman and wife, with a pleasant ... Address "B. T. W.," P. O. Box ...

WANTED—To arrange for ... furnished rooms, with board, for a ... wife, to occupy about first of January ... on South Side preferred ... Address, stating location, "JANUARY," ...

WANTED—To exchange, a ... acre tract of good Farming Land ... able location, for personal property ... will be taken in part payment ... Address "F. L. C.," Post Office Box ...

WANTED—To rent until ... May, a small neat House, ... Rooms, for a family of three ... Office Box 2833. Possession wanted ...

WANTED—To Exchange, a ... two-story (with basement) Dwelling ... fitted up in modern style; hot and cold water, ... room, gas, &c. Basement has kitchen, ... store room. First Floor two parlors, ... doors, dining room and large bedroom ... has bath room, front parlor and four bedrooms ... small barn on premises ... $2,500 ... is on leased lot, and will be exchanged ... building lot near State, Madison or ... Horse Railway. Also—Choice Timber Land in Wisconsin ... exchanged for Building Lot ... Address Post Office Drawer 5866.

WANTED.—Board with ... private family on the South Side, ... and Old streets. References given. Address ... Box 665.

WANTED.—A married man ... ten years experience in the ... desires a situation to travel for a ... Salary moderate for the present ... Address ...

WANTED—Board for a ... on the North Side not over ... with few or no boarders preferred ... changed. Address "BOARD," Post Office ...

WANTED.—A first-class ... Renderer, well recommended, ... season. Apply immediately at the ... of Clinton and Madison streets.

WANTED.—Persons ... help, to call at the Emigrant and ... Office, 185 Clark street, ... where may be found male and female ... city and country. Orders from the country ... attended to. Post Office Box 1662. ... HAMILTON. Persons with good references ... respectable situations, may find such at ...

WANTED—Employment ... American, English, Irish, Scotch, German ... colored servants, with good city references ... Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. ... street, between Monroe and Madison streets ... orders punctually attended to. Post Office ... D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—By a gentleman ... his daughter, Board in a private family ... they can have all the comforts of a home ... must be pleasant. Address ... Box 473, Chicago.

WANTED—A Partner in a ... class Commission House, doing a large ... profitable business. To the right man ... cash capital, a thorough and experienced ... to take the entire charge of the ... tunity is offered. Address, with real name ... MISSION, Tribune Office.

WANTED—Horse and Express ... Wagon; also, two Mixing Tubs, ... TURNEY, wholesale liquor dealer, No. ... Water street.

WANTED—Substitutes for drafted men in Wisconsin, for whom ... for which a liberal bounty will be paid ... to the undersigned at the Central ...

WANTED—100 men wanted for the First Regular Cavalry ... Notice—Volunteers who are out of ... can also be enlisted for this ... Orders Nos. 154 and 162, ... 1862.) For information ... inquire at the Office, 149 Dearborn street ... FREINER, Recruiting Officer.

WANTED—To Shoemakers. Boot Bottomers and Fitters to whom ... work. Also ... to FARGO & HILL, No. 46 Lake street.

WANTED—Cabinet Makers. Wanted at South Bend, Ind., ... good Cabinet Makers, to whom ... and good wages will be given ... BERT & SAMPSON, or ... LOWELL & CO., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—Boiler Makers ... ply at the office of the Superintendent ... Chicago and Alton Railroad, No. ... Dearborn street.

WANTED—Cheap for cash ... pleasant place, within ... in or near Chicago, near the railroad ... house with from ten to ... Must be a bargain. Address, with ... "X," Tribune Office.

WANTED—$100,000 ... Real Estate to the amount of ... Thousand Dollars and upwards ... Cook County, for which I will ... None but principals need apply ... MATTOCKS, Jr., Telegraph Building ...

WANTED—A Sewing Machine ... Any one having a good ... sale cheap can find a ... Post Office Box 1406, Wheeler & Wilson ...

WANTED—Ladies and ... men's Cast-Off Clothing ... Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry ... the highest price. Orders ... 21 Wells street, or address ... Ladies attended by Mrs. PFLAUM ... for sale at 21 Wells street ... ington street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn ... opposite the new Post Office ... SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTICS ... No girl sent from the office unless ... factory reference from her ... A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box ...

WANTED—1000 Agents ... CLARK'S INDELIBLE ... Sample card by mail ... MAGIC CURRENCY CASE ... of 10 cents. RUBBER ... mail, post paid. Send ... LANDON, Agent, No. ... Tremont House.

WANTED—Agents. Good ... Canvassers wanted to sell ... Work, in ... WAR," by John S. C. Abbott ... to be made. Address ...

WANTED—Chicago City ... We will pay ... fifty thousand Chicago City ... C. G. PARKS & CO., ... Corner of Lake and Dearborn ...

AGENTS WANTED—From $50 to $200 per month is made ... on the first volume of ... Great Rebellion, published ... Canvass immediately. Agents ... stamp to E. S. & R. C. TREAT, ... Chicago, Ill. Box 4099.

WANTED, 500 AGENTS to sell the largest, best and ... PACKAGES in the world ... combination checker boards ... Hoyle's rules for the game of chess ... and other interesting papers ... soldiers. Send for Circular. C. M. DUNN & CO., 124 Clark street.

WANTED—Agents. ... month and all expenses paid ... the above price to honest, active agents ... liberal compensation ... MACHINE. Retail price $15. Wholesale ... commissions average $100 per month ... work. Send for Circular. J. C. JANES ... P. O. Drawer 5868, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Great ... America, by John S. C. Abbott ... Napoleon, History of the French ... of Continental Europe, &c. Apply ... to O. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street ...

WANTED—Agents. NEW PRIZE PACKAGE ... Now ready and in wonderful demand. A decided NOVELTY ... sold; contains a greater variety of ... more new and useful articles ... and one of our Great Prize ... Chains ... Send for circular and ... C. M. DUNN & CO. ... 124 Clark street ...

WANTED—Agents. JUST RECEIVED ... Lloyd's New Steel Plate ... States ... Price 50 cents. Lloyd's New ... Counties. ... War Telegram Marking Map ... the movements of the Army ... The above Maps mailed to ... try on receipt of ... R. H. LANDON, ... the Tremont House.

$100,000.—WANTED ... 000 worth of clothing ... Groceries, consisting of ... Spices, Wooden Ware ... &c., together with ... sit ... Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin ... Real Estate and half cash ... change ... property ... 14 South Water street ... closing stamp, P. O. Box ...

WANTED—One ... ING MACHINE ... make 50,000 stitches ... Fancy Work ... sleeves ... will give to one person ... price paid for ... Price, $25 ... with Sarther and full ... 128 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Lost.

LOST—On Monday last, ... street Cars, between ... a Silver Portmonnaie ... contents, and will receive a ... leaving it at this office.

LOST—On Wednesday ... last, a small Gold ... engraved upon ... will be liberally rewarded.

STRAYED—From ... Bears, on or about ... horse, ... and about ... information ... liberally rewarded.

STRAYED OR STOLEN ... the subscriber ... the 1st day of ... one white ... cream colored horse ... and ... Any information ... county, or to W. SHOPE ... live information ...

TAKEN UP—A ... street, near ... DEGEN, ... property and pay charges.

SORGHUM ... DAY, No. ...

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1862.

TO THE READING PUBLIC.

The undersigned publishers of Chicago papers have mutually agreed to charge the prices below specified for the daily editions of their respective journals. In consequence of the growing scarcity of rags, white paper has materially advanced in price, and is still rising. The margin of profits heretofore enjoyed, is consumed by the advance in "print." Other items entering into the cost of publication have also advanced, very considerably.

The undersigned discover that an adherence to subscription rates will occasion serious loss, and eventual ruin of their business. They cannot go on awhile by sinking their capital, as prudence forbids, and a fair-minded public would not and do not desire it. The publishers of all daily newspapers, East as well as West, will be forced to put up their subscription rates or suspend their publications. They are generally preparing to take the latter course.

The advance of rates resolved upon barely covers the increasing cost of publication, and we pledge ourselves to return to the old scale of rates whenever the price of white paper falls enough to make it possible, and when that may be soon.

For the past eighteen months Chicago publishers have disregarded expense to procure news, in the speediest way possible, for the purpose of gratifying their patrons. This purpose will not be relaxed, and they believe that the reading public appreciate their endeavors to please, and will not regard their papers as dear at the new rates—all things considered.

SCALE OF PRICES ADOPTED.

TERMS OF DAILY.

Served in the City, per year	$10.00
Served in the City, per quarter	2.50
Served in the City, per week	20
By mail, per year, (in advance)	9.00
By mail, for six months, "	5.00
By mail, for three " "	2.50
By mail, six weeks, "	1.25
Sales to Newsdealers, per 1,000	25.00

These publishes no Tri-Weekly.

Weekly per year, (in advance)	2.00
Weekly for six months	1.50
Weekly for three months	1.25

Clubs, same rates per 1,000 as daily.

TERMS OF WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year	$2.00
One copy six months	1.00
Four copies	7.00
Ten copies	15.00
Club of twenty copies, (free copy to getter up of club)	30.00

There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

TRIBUNE COMPANY,
CHICAGO TIMES,
CHICAGO EVENING JOURNAL.

November 24, 1862.

NOTICE.

The publishers of the Chicago daily papers, English and German, have been compelled to raise the price of their papers, in consequence of the advance in the cost of white paper, this step became imperative. The scarcity of cotton has affected the price of rags from which "print" paper is manufactured. Cotton was sold before the war for ten cents per pound, has gone up to fifty cents. Of course all made of cotton have gone up also, and are still rising. The stock of rags is decreasing, and foreign exchange is so high that none can be imported; the scarcity is beginning to be felt in Europe, and has a further tendency to enhance their price in this country. There are many things than can be mixed with rags in the manufacture of paper, such as straw, sugarcane and basswood, that will keep the price from going inordinately high.

Had the price of white paper remained undisturbed, no advance in subscription rates was contemplated. Proprietors of papers had made up their minds to stand the heavy Federal war tax imposed upon their business. But when the former burden put up the load became too heavy to carry. The increased expense of food, fuel and clothing, and the Government taxes on paper, on advertising, job work, telegrams, ink, glue, &c., would all have been borne without resorting to raising the subscription rates, but when the great article of the newspaper business—white paper—advanced in price, it becomes necessary to advance the price of printed sheets, or to discontinue issuing them. The alternative placed before publishers is, to charge more or "go under." When all kinds of traders and manufacturers are advancing the price of their wares to meet the new condition of things, is there any good reason why the price of newspapers should not also be raised? Money is far plentier than it was when the war broke out. It is more easily procured. Products command better prices, and people can more readily pay the proposed rates hereafter than the old ones heretofore. Whenever the cost of paper declines to something like past prices, publishers will hasten to reduce their subscription terms to the former standard.

The new scale of charges adopted by the Tribune, *Times* and *Journal* will be found in another column. The *Post*, *Staats Zeitung* and *Telegraph* (German) have advanced their rates the same per cent. as the Tribune, *Times* and *Journal*. The daily papers of Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland have already increased their prices. Those of Cincinnati and St. Louis are preparing to do the same. The New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and other Eastern dailies are preparing to advance their rates from 20 to 33 per cent. in order to enable them to exist. The whole press will be obliged to follow the example set them, or discontinue.

THE NEWS.

Our army in Virginia is at Fredericksburg, and, if the weather favors, will soon be thundering at the gates of Richmond unless a battle is offered at an intermediate point. It is by no means unlikely the enemy will attempt to strongly contest the passage of the Rappahannock, for the south bank once gained by our army the country to be traversed presents few serious obstacles up to within a few miles of Richmond. It is still more unlikely that a thin line of pickets and a stiff front shown by a few regiments will avail to set our commanders to work entrenching. The time for that has passed and on to Richmond is the word.

From Gen. Grant's army the news is interesting, but contraband. A movement has certainly begun, and not long can elapse before the intelligence of a battle must reach us. At Cairo the news is cut off by special order, and for the news our readers must wait. The warm work of the war has begun again, with a will to everywhere "move on the enemy's works." The year has a record of vast import incomplete, to be finished before its close. Let it be Richmond and the Mississippi ere New Years, is the prayer of every loyal man.

GEN. JULIUS WHITE.

His many Chicago friends are glad to welcome again among us Gen. Julius White fresh from the complete vindication of his fame by the Harper's Ferry commission, and ready at once to take the field when exchanged. It speaks in the highest degree in Gen. White's favor, that Gen. Hunter, before whom as a member of the commission the testimony passed, is desirous of having Gen. White attached to his command, a destination to which it is likely the latter will be ordered. The General is in fine health and spirits and deservedly is the recipient of multitudinous congratulations at his success in the field and happy clearance from a misapprehension of his connection with the Harper's Ferry matter.

THE FACTS WANTED.

The New York *Evening Post* expresses the hope that the Military Court, organized at Washington for looking into the alleged offenses of Fitz John Porter, may be instructed to go further and make an inquiry into the causes of the failure of the Peninsula campaign, and all other occurrences connected with the management and ill success of our armies in the field. The *Post* adopts our own suggestion; we hope that its recommendations ...